







(3)

and ~~came on a steamer~~ <sup>sat</sup> stay up in  
day Coach & 5 nights and 4 days. ~~at~~  
trip I ~~will~~ <sup>shall</sup> never forget. After  
arriving here I ~~went~~ <sup>went</sup> to our relatives' house.  
He kept us there for a week —  
and we soon were installed into  
a small apartment & paying \$25 per  
month, which was luxury to us, & seeing  
how we lived in Russia & I got  
work as a presser & after a few  
years & worked up to foreman and then  
I went into tailoring business for myself.  
Then came the big fire ~~here~~ <sup>1906</sup> and  
I was cleaned out & but was given  
credit by the wholesale madden  
houses here. I always paid my  
bills & naturally after the fire business  
became very brisk I did well and  
made lots of money. I bought my own  
home, & sent my children to good  
schools & my son is an Engineer —  
of no mean ability. He does very well  
even in these times and my daughter  
(all)



married & an official manufacturer also  
 doing well. & I am now thinking of  
 retiring & as I am unable to make any  
 more money in the factory business  
 and am getting too old. But each  
 day truly we are glad of our  
 deliverance out of Russia. & God  
 only knows what might have  
 happened to us & had we re-  
 married there. If one thing I am  
 positive & we would not be in  
 the position we are today &  
 this country will come out of the  
 depression by itself — like all  
 fires they burn out. & It will take  
 time & and we have a good  
 general man for president

Julius Rosenberg



B. Schonwetter Russian 60 yrs.  
Mr Philip S. was born in Brest  
La Toff a small village in  
Russia in 1876. He was the  
oldest of the family of seven  
children. Mr Philip S. father  
was a glazier for the Russian  
Government. The family always  
had enough to eat but the  
house was overcrowded. Philip  
went to school until he was  
sixteen years old. For two years  
years he worked and helped  
his father at the glazier's trade.  
He saved up enough money and  
at eighteen years of age came  
to New York to look for work.  
He met a friend from his  
home in Brest La Toff and  
together they came to live  
with a family of Jewish  
people on ~~Clara Street~~ in  
San Francisco. Philip worked  
at various odd jobs such as  
steredore, peddled junk, and also  
worked in a junk yard.







## II

Three years went by and then Philip received a letter <sup>from</sup> Philip from his parents telling <sup>him</sup> that if he didn't come home to Brest La Toff and serve his time in the Russian Army or pay a certain sum of money to the Russian government his father's position and belongings would be confiscated. Philip sent the money and he was allowed to stay in San-Francisco. Philip S. found work buying rope and salvaged material from ships. He made a very good living. In 1908 Philip sent for his mother, father, sisters and sweetheart whom he shortly afterwards married. Philip and his wife went to live on San-Bruno Road where in ten years four daughters







III were born, to ~~Philip and~~  
~~his wife~~. The world war came  
on in 1918 and Philip continued  
to buy salvaged material from  
ships and he became very  
rich. He bought a farm for  
his parents where they made a  
living from their chickens  
selling eggs and also had a  
cow which gave enough milk  
to sell and for their own use.  
This farm was in San Bruno.  
In the meantime Philip's sisters  
and brothers married and  
had homes of their own. In  
1919 Philip went to night school  
to improve his education and  
he became an American  
citizen. Philip and a partner  
went into the junk business  
in 1920 and opened a junk  
yard. They didn't do enough  
business for both so Philip's  
partner bought his share  
and he went back to buying







4  
salvaged material from ships  
Philip's father bought a pair  
of flats on Hayes Street one  
he lives in and the other he  
rents. Recently one of Philip's  
daughters married an account-  
ant. Another daughter is  
married to a sign painter.  
They have one child. The  
third daughter is engaged  
to be married to a dentist.  
The youngest daughter is  
working in a wholesale  
dress house. They all grad-  
uated <sup>from</sup> High School but married  
before they entered college.  
Two years ago Philip's ~~both~~  
parents passed away at the  
age of eighty and eighty five  
years. The old farm in San-  
Bruno is up for sale. At the  
present time Philip still has  
contracts with ships to buy







3/ their salvaged material. He  
~~and his wife~~ himself are both  
~~wife~~ in good health. His grand-  
daughter is his pride and joy.  
His children are good American  
citizens. Philip never cared  
to return to Brest for long.  
He says his home is right  
here in San Francisco. His  
wife cooks some dishes that  
she remembers from Russia  
but the majority of the food  
is typical American. Their  
home on Hayes Street near the  
Pan Handle is very modern.  
Philip and his family never  
suffered during the depression  
because he had his contracts  
from the Steamship Companies.







1891

## AT THE TOP OF THE TREE.

origin

In 1874, February 6th., a son was born into <sup>the</sup> family of a Russian clergyman in the province of Kiev, Russia.

education

Twenty years later he graduated from the Kiev Seminary and followed in his father's footsteps.

reasons for  
immigration

In the year 1895, ~~on August, 20th.,~~ there existed ~~such~~ an agreement between the Russian Imperial Government and the Government of this country, <sup>that</sup> he was named a psalm-odist to the city of Jackson, California.. By november 18th of that year, the ~~then~~ Bishop Nicholas of the Alaskan and Aleutian diocese, transferred him to the Russian Greek-Orthodox Cathedral in San Francisco.. There he took charge of the church school and was ordained hypo-deacon of the Cathedral.. Two years later, ~~on November 21, 1897,~~ he was ordained deacon, and <sup>two</sup> ~~ten~~ days after that, priest of the Cathedral.. Simultaneously he became a member and secretary of the Alaskan diocese, and president of the eparchial clerical fund..

Social and  
religious  
workPromotion

When the Russian Greek-Orthodox bishopric was transferred from San Francisco to New York the archbishop of the Russian Church in Northern America, Tihon, ( who later became Patriarch of all Russias), appointed him dean of ~~the~~ St.Trinity Cathedral in San Francisco and an overseer







of the Western part of the diocese..

back to the  
old country

In 1913 he was transferred to Warsaw, Russia (now Poland) to become dean of ~~the~~ St.Trinity Cathedral there.. At the same time he was named a member of the Warsaw Consistory.. While there he became chairman of the Board of Guardians of the poor clergy..

activity  
during the  
World War

Then the World War came, and his duties and activity augmented considerably.. In 1915 he was moved to Wilno as a resident priest of the church of St.Apparition. There he presided over the Board of the Guardians for the poor and the clergy; was a chairman of the Charity Committee for helping war refugees; and a visiting priest of the hospitals in Warsaw and Wilno.. And he took ~~##~~ part in the War itself as a military priest of the 14th mobile division of the heavy artillery, of the 13th heavy artillery brigade, and of 121st Reserve hospital.. He participated in the battle at Bayany, Dvinsk; was cited by his superiors and by the military authorities for his courage and activities and was decorated twice: with bars to the order of St.Anna of the 2nd degree, and with the order of St.Vladimir with swords & bow..

Again in  
the States

In the year 1922 the Patriarch Tikhon of all Russias and the St.Synod named him bishop of Chicago, U.S.A.. He was consecrated by the Metropolitan Platon of the Russian Church in America, archbishop Panteleimon and bishop







Evfimii.. Up to July 1st 1926 he was in charge of the vicariate of Canada.. In 1932 he was appointed bishop of San Francisco..

When Death claimed Metropolitan Platon, the head of the Russian Church in America and Canada, Theophilus, the bishop of San Francisco, was elected an archbishop by the great conclave of the bishops held at San Francisco on August, 9th, 1934, to head temporarily the Church.

Elevation..

By the Church Convention of clergy and laymen of the Russian Greek-Orthodox Church in America and Canada, which took place on November 22, 1934 in Cleveland, Ohio, he was unanimously acclaimed as Metropolitan of all America and Canada.

Russian#

So from a humble office of a psalmodist at Jackson, California, Theophilus rose to the highest rank in the Russian Church here, ~~that of the~~ head of the Russian Greek-Orthodox Church in America and Canada..

\*\*\*\*\*



U. 11

2650

## THE THIRD ROUND WITH FORTUNE.

origin  
-----

When Michael was born all the neighbors for miles around were rejoicing at the event. In that year, 1881, his parents' estate in the Tambov Province of Russia, was well known for its hospitality and beneficial economic influence it had spread all over the vicinity.

surroundings  
-----

As in the good old fairy tale, people of various walks in life came to pay their respect to and congratulate the parents upon the happy event, and to wish everything of happiness to the newly-born. And that was done not as a matter of obligation, ~~but~~ <sup>it</sup> was a spontaneous show of their appreciation of the fair treatment and liberality ~~according better chances~~ and better living conditions to the people.

and how  
-----they change  
-----

And in the year 1905 the same people enjoying still greater benefits than ever, rushed to the same estate and, in a blind rage of madness, ruined the very source of their existence. Unemployment and poverty claimed the reins where once had been a flourishing district. Such is psychology of a mob.





Being one of those whom the stars favored and Fortune blessed from the day of his birth and onwards to youth, Michael received the best possible education of his days, university including.

education  
-----

In 1903 his parents died leaving him the sole owner of their ~~exemplary~~ estate. Michael who had just obtained his university degrees, came over to take the management of the estate into his own hands. He was full of goodwill, new ideas, and liberalism.

managing  
the state  
-----

The two years that followed saw him at his best. His energy and devoutness grew as the success crowned his efforts. Sympathies of the people were with him as before they were with his parents. His personal life was set aside. He thought of still greater accomplishments that loomed large before him.

The first  
round -  
-----

Then the year 1905 came. How cruel and senseless was the reward he got for his self-denying service to humanity! The Russo-Japanese War struck the match that set Russia aflame in many places. His estate and labors were doomed to ruin. And the hands that hailed him as their benefactor till the last day ~~X~~ had destroyed it before the dawn of the next!

- arson -  
-----

- lost!  
-----

Losing all his interest in gentlemen-farming





and humanism at large, Michael sold the estate <sup>A</sup> or what remained ~~from~~ <sup>of</sup> it. His first round with Fortune was lost ~~by him.~~

Then, though he was excused from the compulsory military service, he volunteered and entered the Army.

In 1914, when the Great War swept over Russia Michael marched into Germany with his regiment as a senior officer of one of its companies. Now a military career became his goal. During the war he distinguished himself in every engagement he took part in. The number of his decorations grew as the war <sup>went on</sup> developed. Several times he was cited. By the middle of 1917 he already had a regiment under his command.

The god of War smiled encouragingly upon him. Death spared him. During all those eventful years he was but slightly wounded.

Then the Russian Revolution came. Many were deceived by its peaceful beginning. And many paid for that dearly ~~X~~ with their lives. The things which seemed so easy to be disposed of by peaceful and gentle means, became objects of the most violent and bloody struggle.

the round  
-----  
two  
----

military  
-----  
service  
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Distinctions  
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War luck  
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Revolution  
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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. The second part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a single particle.

3. The third part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

4. The fourth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

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27. The twenty-seventh part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

28. The twenty-eighth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

29. The twenty-ninth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

30. The thirtieth part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

31. The thirty-first part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

32. The thirty-second part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

33. The thirty-third part is devoted to a detailed analysis of the case of a system of particles.

The round two-      The Reds triumphed over the Whites. And the second  
- lost.  
-----      round with Fortune was lost ~~by him~~.

Reasons for      Michael was 42 then, but still as full of vigour  
immigration      and energy as before, ~~So~~ he thought. So one more round  
-----      with Fortune and Fate was decided upon. In 1923 he came  
                  to the United States. He chose San Francisco as the  
                  place for the next encounter.

First job              Here his first work was that of stevedor. As time  
-----              passed he turned into a janitor in one of the buildings.  
                  Then ~~to~~ into an elevator-man. Then into a janitor once  
                  more.

Russians              During the twelve years that passed since his  
Americans              landing in America he was more or less steadily employed.  
-----              All these years he was saving as much - or as little -  
                  as he could. And all this time with a definite idea of  
                  getting ready for his third round with Fortune. Perhaps  
                  a year or a little more will pass - and the fateful  
                  round will start. He is confident of victory.

Citizenship              He is an American now. Four years ago he took  
-----              his naturalization papers.

0000000000000000





C 17

## KINDNESS FOR KINDNESS

origin  
-----

Miss S. was born in Russia over 80 years ago. Her parents were well-to-do people, the landowners in one of the Southern provinces, now known as a Soviet Ukraine.

education  
-----

They gave her the best possible education of those days. A bonne and private teachers looked after her during her childhood. She was brought up in one of the well-known restricted schools for girls. She could speak and write several languages, English including.

social  
standing  
-----

She graduated with honors, and while a young girl was ~~accepted~~ at the Court of St. Petersburg. The high society regarded her as one of their kind; the doors of the best houses were open for her. She knew what to expect from life, and how to enjoy it.

remaining  
single  
-----

She passed lightly over small tragedies of life; as lightly the big ones passed by her. The hero of her youthful dreams did not find the way to her heart. She remained single.

Reasons for  
immigration  
-----

When the Russian Revolution came, miss S. was quietly living in her country home. During the World War she turned it into a hospital for wounded Russian officers and soldiers, and a few of them remained there through the first stages of the Revolution, recuperating



There is a very large number of people who are

of the country, and who are very much interested in

the work of the government, and who are very much

interested in the work of the government, and who are

very much interested in the work of the government, and

who are very much interested in the work of the

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interested in the work of the government, and who are

very much interested in the work of the government, and

who are very much interested in the work of the

government, and who are very much interested in the

work of the government, and who are very much

from their wounds.

Famine

She was still there when the famine of 1920 came over Russia. Russia was passing through one of her bitterest experiences. To the horrors of the Revolution, horrors of a terrible famine were added. People were ~~###~~ dying in the streets, in their homes. Here and there cases of cannibalism occurred. The population of the famine-stricken areas died in millions -

American  
help

Then the Herbert Hoover's ARA came to Russia's help.

Meeting  
Americans  
in Russia

In their survey of the ~~then~~ conditions in Russia, some members of the ARA staff came to the province where miss S. lived. They knew but their own English. The interpreter who accompanied them in their trip, became ill or something ~~else~~, at any rate they were left helpless right in middle of their task, among the people who did not understand a single word of their language. And so it came that someone brought them to her house, remembering " an old lady who lived a recluse life, but who knew some better days before."

Making  
first  
American  
friends

At her invitation the party made her home their headquarters during their stay in the province. And every assistance and facility she could command, were theirs.



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In the mean time conditions in the province grew worse from day to day. To an outsider it was clear that the pendulum of the Russian Revolution was swinging nearer and nearer to this side. The ARA people liked the hospitable old lady, and they were sorry to think of her being caught into the on-coming turmoil, and - who knew - perhaps destroyed, just as the rest of her kind.

Friendly  
-----  
thoughtfulness  
-----

So when leaving, they took her name and passport data telling her that whenever she needed help, she should go to a certain American consulate in Roumania, where everything would be arranged for her to proceed to the United States. At the same time they advised her to send one or two trunks with her most treasured things to that consulate, so that at least something of her possessions could be saved for her in case of need.

That she did, but half-heartedly. And she laughed off the idea of her quitting the land of her fathers as something *incapable* ~~unperceivable~~.

Hoping  
-----  
against  
-----  
hope  
-----

Yet very soon that time came. She was happy to find herself alive. The old family nest went the way so many of the Russian old family nests were destined to go - to ruins. Meeting with many hardships she reached Roumania at last. What those nice American friends of her told her it seemed

Flight  
-----





ages ago,- worked out as in a fairy tale. Her two trunks-  
oh, how she despised herself for putting in them her best  
dresses and keepsakes instead of jewels, money and gold,-  
were awaiting for her at the American consulate. And so  
the vise and a steamship ticket.

Helping  
hand across  
the ocean

She <sup>crossed</sup> traversed the ocean, as she loves to remember,-  
like a princess with everything ready and pre-arranged.  
And the like welcome awaited her at the port of New York.  
Her name was called out and she went in a special boat  
ashore. All that was arranged by her new American friends.  
Staying in New York for a few days she crossed the conti-  
nent and came to San Francisco.

Coming to  
the States

Staying with  
friends

For a time she was a guest of her friends. She was  
<sup>asked</sup> offered to remain with them as long as she <sup>wished</sup> wanted. But that  
was not in her character.

First  
job

<sup>had been</sup> All her life she ~~was~~ <sup>had been</sup> an independent woman. Her pride  
~~could~~ not allow her to become a charge on someone, even  
though that someone was a real friend. She knew that all  
wordly things lost, she still was in possession of some  
assets of value - her knowledge of languages. Through  
her friends she got her first job - that of a private  
teacher of languages. She taught French, German, Italian  
and of course her native language, the Russian.





With those lessons she was able to support herself ,  
~~all this time.~~ Being an old spinster of over 80, she was  
fortunate enough to provide herself with a permanent shelter  
in one of the homes designed for persons in her circum-  
stances.

She is still there and still teaching languages. She  
is proud of many of her pupils. Particularly of those whom  
she taught Russian. She aroused their interest in her  
country, its history, people, language; its literature, art.  
And she says that being as young as 80, she at least played  
some predestined role for <sup>the</sup> future~~x~~ in bringing together  
the two countries, the two great countries which <sup>are</sup> bound to  
be friends in their future development.

\*\*\*\*\*

Settling  
down.  
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Russian  
-----  
Americans  
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11

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1570

FROM MILLIONS TO MUGS..origin

Stahey was a millionaire in Russia. ~~He was~~ a real millionaire, before and during the World War. He was a self-made man of 50, when the Russian Revolution broke out, and the Soviets seized all his property..

educationreasons for  
immigration

Fearing the excesses of masses led by the Bolsheviks' catchword "war to the palaces - peace to the hamlets" he fled the country, taking with him his family: his wife, 10 years old son and daughter under 9. He took with him too all the cash money he could lay hands on - several thousand dollars..

coming to the  
States

They went straight to the ~~States~~ States. In 1923 the way was still open for Russians. When still on the boat he decided to settle on land..

Settling as a  
farmer

He bought a farm ~~here~~ in California. He thought that he knew enough of farming, having his fortune ~~made~~ in Russia in farm ~~business~~. But neither he nor his family knew language and farming methods of their new country..

Failure

He failed as a farmer in a few years. The huge organizations feeding upon farmers here proved to be his undoing. He lost money at first; then his





farm.] But, he learnt his lesson.]

Janitor

On the edge of extreme poverty he came to the city.. Being an old man he could not get a job to his liking or ability.. He was glad when after several trying months of despair he got an employment as a janitor..

educating  
children

His wife could only pick ~~some~~ odd jobs here and there.] But at that time their ambitions were curtailed by such prosaic things as food and shelter for themselves and care for their growing children.. On a little more than \$100 a month they managed to attain their aim..

Russian  
Americans

Their children grew up.] Graduates of high school only, college was beyond their dreams, - they went to work to help their parents.. That, they considered their first duty.. Intelligent, and capable ~~####~~ they know that, here, in America, they will succeed and make good Americans..

cccccccccccccccc

There, but he found the reason.

On the edge of extreme poverty he came to the city. Being an old man he could not get a job in his liking or ability. He was glad when after several trying months of despair he got an employment as a janitor.

His wife could only pick and choose here and there. But at that time their conditions were controlled by such powerful things as food and shelter for themselves and care for their young children. On a little more than a month they managed to

their children from the influence of the school only - college was beyond their means, - they went to work - to help their parents, but they could afford their first, happy, intelligent, and capable study they were two years in America, they were

and made good progress.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.

1432

origin

Sergei's father was an officer in the White Armies that fought against the bolsheviki and bolshevism in Russia. In the year 1923 three of them: father, mother and Sergei, came to the United States as refugees. Entering through Seattle they immediately moved to San Francisco, and settled down here. Sergei then was in his tenth year.

reasons for  
immigration

education

Both ~~the~~ his father and mother, received good education in Russia of their day. ##### None of them knew English. Sergei was taught by them to read and write Russian.

death of the  
mother.

One year later Sergei lost his mother. Unaccustomed to hardship of manual labor, the only kind of work she could get without knowledge of the language, she died from heart failure.

American  
education

His father suffering from old wounds could not find constant employment. However picking odd jobs here and there he managed to earn their scanty living. Sergei went first to a public school, then to a high school. In his second year at school he spoke English as if it were his native language.

his first job

When he wasn't attending ~~his lessons in~~ school, he was helping his father by selling newspapers at a street corner and in the street cars. Later on he added to that the job of a delivery boy for a flower shop.

first steps

At 17 years of age it was Sergei who gave his father





The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are in agreement with the experimental facts.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the elements of the periodic table. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the periodicity of the properties of the elements, and that it can be used to predict the properties of the elements which have not yet been discovered.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the compounds of the elements. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the properties of the compounds of the elements, and that it can be used to predict the properties of the compounds which have not yet been discovered.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the solutions of the elements. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the properties of the solutions of the elements, and that it can be used to predict the properties of the solutions which have not yet been discovered.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the application of the theory of the structure of the atom to the study of the properties of the solids of the elements. It is shown that the theory of the structure of the atom can be used to explain the properties of the solids of the elements, and that it can be used to predict the properties of the solids which have not yet been discovered.

the idea of entering ~~into~~ a gasoline station business. They scraped up enough money for a start in a small way. Then and there Sergei became the moving spirit of their business, its soul and heart; while his father supplied the manual labor, bookkeeping and accounting.

Team work

First success

Their partnership of Youth and Age succeeded. It keeps them busy and content; a secure foundation for future.

Future secured

In his spare time Sergei is preparing for college. He and the father have definite ideas of Sergei's future: he ~~shall~~<sup>will</sup> be a figure in the automotive industry of this country.

Russian Americans

Quotes Sergei his father's favorite saying: "Give a lift to a Russian and he'll turn potatoes into gold."

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77



1430

## UNDER THE AUSPICES OF...HIMSELF.

origin

It happened in the province of Ryazan, Russia, some twenty eight years ago, that a group of Russian school-boys gathered ~~ed~~ together to read the thrilling Indian stories of Fenimore Cooper, imagined themselves Indians and white trappers, fought heroic battles, hunted ~~after~~ enemy's scalps, forgot all about lessons and finally decided to run away from home to the country of the men, adventure and freedom.

At that time Peter's wisdom measured by his 12 years of age, so he joined the party in earnest. The distressed parents turned Russia upside down, and the runaways were detained and reinstated under their family roofs. Peter managed to get as far away as Riga (now in Latvia), negotiating there his passage to the land of wild bison.

reasons for  
immigration

He was twenty seven years old in 1921 when he successfully repeated his attempt. This time it was not the land of adventure and wild bison which lured him to itself, but the country of peace and quiet, where anyone could be as free as he liked, where food was a-plenty, a place to stretch tired feet, and a shelter, to be safe and rest after the revolutionary storm.

education

Peter was brought up among the surroundings of a noble but impoverished family. His education included



one of high schools and university in part, when he volunteered for the Army in the World War as a commissioned officer.

He did not like oppression of any kind. So when in 1917 the bolsheviki took upper hand, and under their ruthless rule poverty, famine, espionage and death spread over Russia, Peter flew to Latvia. But here he found a new state just being born out of a former Russian province and as intolerant, jealous and hostile to all Russian and Russians as only a new state so born could be.

From there the country where Liberty greets with its outstretched hand everyone coming to its shores looked even more desirable than ##### fifteen years before.

He was single and quite alone in the world. All his relatives either perished in the hands of the bolsheviki or died from famine and privations. He had nothing to lose, all to gain.

The statue of Liberty greeted him by a long detention on the "island of tears." He saw there the heart rendering tragedies of families broken up by hastily drawn immigration laws and red tape. But all that only hardened his resolution.

Leaving New York behind, through Chicago and Seattle he went to Portland, Ore. Here he worked in

trials and  
experiences

No family  
no relations  
no friends

First  
impressions

First job





the woods for two years, cutting trees, bringing them to the mills, sawing....

#### First savings

In 1927 he came to San Francisco having twelve hundred dollars deposited in a bank..

#### American education

Here he entered a Business College and graduated from it successfully, later on specializing in cost accounting.. He figured ~~x~~ cost accounting was in its infancy in the West..

#### realization of ambitions.

He was right.. His first engagement proved the value of his speciality and himself.. Soon he became a valuable asset to his employers and their business, <sup>and</sup> got a steady job and a promotion..

#### Russian Americans

Were it not for the old man Depression he ~~could~~ <sup>7</sup> be one of the directors by now. He brought with him to this country his capacity for hard work and will to succeed, and the rewards are his.



1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of appendices.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of footnotes.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of acknowledgments.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of abbreviations.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of symbols.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of units.

12. The twelfth part of the report is a list of definitions.



## S A I L H O !

I was born on June 7th, 1901.

My father, a retired colonel of the Russian Army, owned a large estate near the city of Tiraspol in the Kherson Province, Russia. I was the youngest child. My two brothers and one sister completed our family.

My brothers received their education in a Military School. From there they got their commissions as officers of Guards stationed in Warsaw ( now a Polish city). My sister graduated from the exclusive "Smolny Institute".~~Its~~ closed doors opened widely only for the daughters of the Russian nobility.~~She~~ She was barely 17 years old when she married a wealthy Bessarabian landowner. They went to live on his estate in Bessarabia.~~In those days Bessa-~~  
~~robia was a~~ Russian province.~~She~~

Of all the members of our family I alone remained alive. My brothers fell in the Great War. My parents were brutally shot by the Bolsheviks in 1918. My sister died when I was a ten-year-old boy.

At the age of 10 I passionately wanted to follow the military career of my brothers. But my father had

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decided otherwise and sent me to the Tiraspol <sup>Gymnasium</sup> Gymnasium, (high school) in 1914. The Gymnasium accepted me straight to the fourth class, for I was well prepared privately at home.

However, as it happened, it was impossible for me to bring my gymnasium education to an end. For when I was in the 7th class, the Revolution broke out in Russia.

In those days I made acquaintances with certain members of the Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party. Soon I became a member of that party myself. As such I volunteered to the battle front of the Russian Army. Unfortunately at that time the Army had already begun breaking the ranks. Our party workers' efforts to prevent the destruction of the Army, to convince the soldiers of the necessity to continue the Great War till its victorious end, had no success.

The Russian soldiers depraved by the bolshevist propaganda, rushed down the rear. The Russian Army collapsed.

By the year 1918 I found myself in Odessa ~~by~~ the Black Sea. I still continued to be a member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party. At that time I had no news of my parents. Of my brothers I already knew that both ~~the~~





~~brothers~~ fell as heroes fighting on the Riga battlefield.  
That happened ~~still~~ in 1916.

Wanting to see my old people I decided to visit our home. But the following circumstances ~~had~~ prevented me ~~from~~ so doing. The Bolshevik Government which came to power were very unfriendly towards all the members of the Russian Socialist Revolutionary Party, considering them as tools in the hands of the "bourgeoisie". A still more hostile feeling was shown against me, as they knew of my activity in the Army.

In view of the said circumstances I was stopped on my way home, being arrested at the railway station Zhmerinka. They put me into a jail.

However, two months later I succeeded in running away from the prison. At first I roamed about the villages of the Kherson Province. Then I reached my destination, our family place. Here I learnt about the lot that fell upon my parents in the hands of the bolsheviks. So I decided to disappear from Russia altogether.

That was performed with ~~a~~ brilliant success. By the end of 1918 I ~~already~~ came to Jassy, a city in Rumania. My perfect knowledge of the French and German languages helped me a great deal. But of course there was my luck too.





From Jassy I travelled to Rome, Italy, accompanying a wealthy jew as a commercial correspondent-secretary. But I stayed there about two weeks only. Then I returned ~~back~~ to Romania. There I had obtained employment in the ~~very~~ same capacity - as a commercial correspondent-secretary in a large trading firm.

Having saved a small amount of money I went to Constantinople. In that city I enlisted as a sailor on a Turkish commercial steamer. With that boat I sailed up to 1922.

Then I <sup>came</sup> ~~went~~ to America. Here in the United States I finally settled down.

At first I worked as a simple laborer in several different factories. Afterwards, learning sufficiently English I got an employment as a sailor on one of the American boats.

From that day ~~on~~ I changed ~~many~~ <sup>many</sup> steamers. But all that time I continued to be a sailor.

Two years ago I succeeded in obtaining ~~another~~ <sup>as a steward</sup> employment on a large luxurious American boat. - ~~that of~~ ~~a steward.~~

As a steward I still have ~~my~~ employment ~~now~~. Our



boat is cruising around the world. I am receiving a good salary and am well satisfied with my job.

From 1929 I am an American citizen. I am single.  
And I have no intention ~~to~~ marry<sup>ing</sup>.

ZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ





## THE END OF ONE EXPEDITION.

ORIGIN.  
January the 23rd 1934 was an exciting day for the Russian colony of Seattle, Wash. And the excitement was not only theirs - Americans of that city were also greatly intrigued. The steam boat "Alaska" just came in, bringing aboard two professors from Soviet Russia: J.J. Varentzoff and G.V. Nolde. Both of them were reported to be fugitives from the land of Soviets.

Refugees from Russia are still coming to this country though not in such great numbers as before. Thousands of them have passed through Seattle. Yet their arrival was hardly noticeable to anyone but Russians. Most of them belonged to so called "Whites" - foes of the Soviets, taking first opportunity of escaping.

Sensational  
fugitives  
But here there was something different. The fugitives were not ordinary Russians. They were Soviet scientists, professors. And to that, reported to be well known in Soviet Russia. The strange and unusual circumstances of their escape and the daring adventures during which one life - that of their friend dr. Alexandre Chakin, - was lost threw them





into limelight.. The local interest shown to their case, soon became national in a way..

Appearances.

Both professors are young men of 34-36 years of age. J.J.Varentzoff - a man of a powerful built, over six foot, calm and balanced to a degree ~~x~~ a sample of Russian manhood.. G.V.. Nolde, in contrast with him, with fine intelligent features, with nervous gesticulation, presents a living lump of nerves.. They will long remember the eventful trip that brough them to the U.S.A.

Two welcomes.

Upon landing in Seattle the professors were met and greeted by two representative groups.. One was from the "Friends of Soviet Russia" with the secretary of that organization Mr.L.Glazer at the head; the other - from the Russian colony of Seattle, led by mr.P.V.Shkurkin.

Cards on  
the table.

The Seattle press noted at the time that contrary to nature of things, the professors very <sup>cordially</sup> ~~friendly~~ met with the representatives of the Russian colony and left the pier with them.. While invitations of the "Friends of Soviet Russia" and their offer of hospitallity were coolly declined.

All that notwithstanding Mr.L.Glazer tried to impress upon the American public opinion that the professors Nolde and Varentzoff could quietly and safely return to Soviet Russia without subjecting themselves to any danger..



)) OSTENSIBLE  
REASONS FOR  
LEAVING RUSSIA

But here is their story.. A group of Soviet Russian scientists headed by Dr.A.A.Chakin of the Moscow Institute of Coloured Metals, professor of geology, physics and chemistry, had long cherished an idea of conducting a systematic and detailed research and scientific study of Alaskan and Siberian shores for determining the question of their geological unity..

Attitude of  
the  
Government.

The Soviet Government, however, paid more attention to the investigation of places nearer to European ~~interests~~ boundaries. Therefore all attempts to get a governmental subsidy for <sup>realization of their idea</sup> ~~the realization of their idea~~ led to nowhere.

For the  
love of  
science

former  
occupations

At last futility of those attempts became clear to them.. Then dr.A.A.Chakin together with J.J.Varentzoff who was professor of physics of the Leningrad Institute of Communications and of the Institute of National Economics, decided upon an expedition of their own, and at their own expense#. The expedition had to have as its aim the extreme North-Eastern part of Asia.. The lack of means necessarily limited the scop of the expedition.. And yet it was something in the opinion of the scientists - therefore better than nothing..

The  
preliminaries

And so professors Chakin and Varentzoff departed to Vladivostok.. Here they met by chance with G.V.. Nolde, professor of electrotechniques of the Moscow Institute of Scientific Physico-Chemical Research.. He happened to be





at Vladivostok on a scientific work. Invited by professor A.A.Chakin, professor G.V.Nolde decided to join the expedition. By its limited nature and owing to lack of means the expedition <sup>was</sup> supposed to be of short duration. They had all that was necessary: instruments for geo-physical research, instruments <sup>for</sup> crystallo-graphical research; a small mineralogical laboratory, and so on. Provisions, however, were taken only for 30 days. ~~To take more~~ the lack of space and means <sup>did</sup> ~~could~~ not allow <sup>the taking</sup>. Besides, they knew that at least part of <sup>the</sup> provisions could be secured on the spot.

#### The Start

They started from Vladivostok on August 2, 1934. Their course lay along the Eastern shore of Kamchatka and to the North. After calling at Petropavlovsk the steamer reached Anadyr on August 15. Here the three members of the expedition left the steamer with their supplies, looking for a craft of their own.

#### Chartering the boat

At Anadyr professor A.A.Chakin chartered a combination sail and motor schooner "Nerpa." Its owner was an Anadyr co-operative organization. Though "Nerpa" was of rather a small size - 56 feet in length, - the schooner was found to be suitable enough for work along shores. As to the question of safety "Nerpa" was not a guarantee at all.

#### Voyage

Besides the three members of the expedition "Nerpa" carried a native motor mechanic and a helmsman, also a





native ~~chukcha~~ answering the name Kaliak.. It took the expedition 25 days to reach the gulf of St.Laurence (near the Cape Dejnev). All ~~these~~ <sup>days</sup> they examined clearings in shore structure, ~~taking to task~~ <sup>studying</sup> the genesis of the Chukotsky peninsula in general, leaving more local investigations temporarily out.. A ~~fiery~~ <sup>heavy</sup> storm caught "Nerpa" near the gulf of St.Cross.. For four days they stayed in the gulf waiting for the storm to subside.

Changing the  
ship

~~Only~~ On September 10th "Nerpa" entered the gulf of St.Laurence.. Here the expedition decided to release "Nerpa" chartering in its place the motor boat "Izsledovatel" ("Investigator") which happened to be there and free.. This was a time-worn vessel about 60 feet in length. She was manned by one man -chukhcha Memel.

and  
changing  
the luck?

Here one member of the expedition was almost lost. Professor J.J.Varentzoff was investigating formation of the shore rocks.. Absorbed by his work he did not notice the day light going, and the strong wind changing into a storm.. When he returned to his small boat darkness already ~~fell~~ <sup>was</sup> around, the sea was boiling around the rocks. It took a long time and hard work before he reached the open water. In the mean time he broke one oar.. The wind bore him away ; heaving mountains of waves surrounded the small boat; an intense darkness sent at him thousands of drenching showers;



life in  
danger  
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only a tiny spark of a small lantern on the mast of "Izsledovatel" visible at times was his hope and X guide.. But with ~~the~~ only one oar left his was a desperate struggle to keep his course..

Luckily the wind blew in the same direction. But at the last moment the same wind suddenly dragged him away with but two yards dividing his boat from the motor boat. Those two yards seemed miles at that very moment.. For the rest of the crew were not aware of the tragedy so near by. They had their own troubles..

Save!!  
-----

The two professors, Chakin and Nolde, laboured hard to take up anchor.. They succeeded only in part - and that saved professor Varentzoff.. The motor boat driven by the same wind slowly descended upon him. And with the utmost difficulty, dropping to his knees in the middle of the boat already leaking, working furiously with his single oar, professor Varentzoff finally managed to reach the motor boat. Only then they knew how near he was to eternity.

Stormy time  
-----

This storm continued till 15th of September.. It was the beginning of autumn storms in that region. These storms drove the ice from North to the Western parts of the Straits of Beringov.. In its Eastern parts the drifting ice appears from one month to six weeks later.

Great &  
Small Dionids  
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The program of the expedition called for investigation





of the islands Great and Small Diomid and of the Cape of Prince of Wales on the American side.. On the 18th of September - on the 17th by the American day count- the expedition sailed from Cape of Nuniagm in Eastern direction at 4 a.m. They thought of using the Eastern part of the Straits free from the ice.. But ~~hardly~~ "Izsledovatel" was five miles from the Asiatic shores when the wind suddenly changed, driving the ice to the East.. The wind speedily grew stronger.. In no time the motor boat was ~~encircled~~ <sup>circled</sup> by the floating ice.. It was ~~massing~~ <sup>massing</sup> on all sides, striking ~~at each other~~ and at the ship, threatening every minute either to squeeze her out or, what <sup>was</sup> worse, to crush the unsecure craft altogether.

Then it happened. A fierce ~~flow~~ <sup>flow</sup> of ice broke the side of "Izsledovatel" below water line.. The water slowly but surely was pressing into the hold.. Nothing but <sup>a</sup> miracle could save them - so thought their native helmsman.. And so he refused to work any longer, went to his cabin and lay ~~there~~ down..

The three professors tried all they could to stop the leak.. They only partly succeeded.. ~~Water continued slowly~~ <sup>to fill</sup> filling the ship.. Behind them the sea was thickly covered with ice as far as the shores.. But in the East there still were seen here and there spaces free from ice.. So it was decided to try their luck and to force their way in that

Catastrophe  
nearing  
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The  
blow  
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Fighting  
the Fate  
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direction. Perhaps they could cross the Straits and weather the storm somewhere near the Cape of Prince of Wales where they could find a shelter from Northern and North-Western winds... With no small difficulty they managed to steer ~~##~~ their "Izsledovatel" eastwards. All the ballast they threw overboard to lighten the ship.

The same wind helped them this time bringing them in sight of the island Great Diomid. It was about five miles to the island when the motor sputtered and stopped. There was already plenty of water in the hold. The shores of Great Diomid grew nearer. The great rocks were seen standing vertically, almost without a slope. The sea madly beat at them breaking to pieces the ice masses. The shores that <sup>had</sup> promised them salvation (from a distance) became now a threat of certain death...

Perhaps their helmsman <sup>in resigning</sup> resigning to his Fate was right ~~in so doing~~... But no! At the last moment the wind drove them past the Great Diomid straight to the second island, the Small Diomid. Soon the water became shallow. Now they cherished a hope of first anchoring and then going to the shores in a small boat. However the high tide and surf were so savage that they abandoned even last hope for safe landing.

Only a quarter of a mile divided "Izsledovatel" from shore when a gigantic wave listed the motor boat to

In danger  
of death  
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From hope  
to despair  
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A horrible  
incident  
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one side and swept overboard. The ice it carried, <sup>they were</sup> ~~stroke~~ <sup>made</sup> professor A.A.Chakin. A moment later - and he was thrown into the ocean in sight of his horrified friends. Professor A.A.Chakin was a splendid swimmer. Heroically he fought the ice and the waves. His friends saw him taking off his rubber boots. They threw him a life belt. Unfortunately it was whirled <sup>a</sup> ~~past~~ him....

A desperate  
measure..  
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The two remaining professors decided upon a last and desperate measure. Were the motor working it still could bring the ship to his assistance. To make it work! They rushed into the hold and opened the break which required so many previous efforts to patch. Water ~~was~~ poured in. The ~~fore~~ <sup>door</sup> almost at once sank deeper into the water, the motor came out of the water. They started it and the ship moved to the man fighting with death. Eternity seemed passed before it neared him. A boat was lowered and professor Varentzoff went into it, while professor Nolde remained at the wheel. Professor Varentzoff stretched his hands and dragged prof. A.A.Chakin into the boat - only to see to his horror that the man was dead. Apparently he <sup>had</sup> died right at that moment - his heart failing him.....

Leaving the  
wreck  
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The natives who gathered on shore and saw <sup>the</sup> ~~a~~ whole scene of the grim fight, told them afterwards that the entire incident lasted not more than quarter of an hour...





All attempts to revive the dead professor were unsuccessful.. The corpse was taken on the motorship.. A small boat was sent ashore tied to a rope.. The natives <sup>put</sup> ~~put~~ <sup>look</sup> Eskimoes, and it travelled to and from their leather boat instead, and it travelled to and from the ship, bringing ashore first the remains of professor A.A.Chakin; then those things which still could be salvaged. The ship was anchored and the crew reached <sup>( )</sup> with a great difficulty, ~~#####~~ (the firm land)

### The funeral

Next morning they <sup>dug</sup> ~~dig~~ the grave in the sand of the island.. There the remains of professor A.A.Chakin were laid wrapped in sail-cloth.. Lumber was unobtainable on the island. The whole population of the Small Diomid gathered around to pay the last tribute to the dead white man. The unusual proceedings were still more intensified when the burial service was read by the pastor <sup>></sup> the Rev. Samuel Anarok, <sup>></sup> a Protestant service in English.. A.A.Chakin belonged to the Greek-Orthodox Catholic Church..

" Sleep at rest, our dear Alexandre Alexandrovich," thought his remaining two friends.. " You gave your life for us...Eternal loving memory to you..."

### Soviet Orders.

The population of the Small Diomid consisted of 120 Eskimoes - American citizens.. They met the stranded explorers very <sup>cordially</sup> ~~friendly~~ led by their elder, teacher and pastor - ~~all~~ in one person, - the Rev. Samuel Anarok. He spoke English



fluently. And as it happened the reverend gentlemen turned to be a great friend of Soviet Russia. He told ~~to~~ the visitors that about two years <sup>before</sup> ~~ago~~ a Soviet governmental agent came to see him from the Russian side of the Straits and demanded ~~to~~ <sup>he</sup> send back to Soviet Russia all those Russians that ever ~~could~~ come to the island.

Soviet  
boundary

Yet on the Great Diomid, belonging to Soviet Russia only 14 Russian Chukchas are living. The boundary between Soviet Russia and United States of America passes right between the two islands.

The genesis  
of the  
Great &  
Small

Both Diomids present in themselves high rocky <sup>masses</sup> ~~massives~~ towering above the sea. Both are formed of the same syenites that make the American and Chukotsky shores. The only slope there ~~to~~ the place where the expedition landed, the Western shores of the Small Diomid. The highest point of the Great Diomid raises about 600 feet above the sea level; that of the smaller island ~~to~~ 1,200'.

From the top of the mountain crowning the Small Diomid and down to the shores cascades a stream of perfect drinking water. Population of the island is occupied with catching crabs under the ice in winter. They are also hunting <sup>and</sup> ~~moose~~ moose, seals and other sea animals. Walrus' tusks are used by them for making various small things needed in their homes, <sup>holders</sup> ~~such as salters~~ etc. They embellish





those things with carvings, often beautiful enough even according to our standards. The expedition remained here for six weeks.. Nothing was left of its ship <sup>which was</sup> finally broken to pieces by waves.

#### America bound

On September, 23rd the 14 ton motor schooner "Good Hope" came to the island.. This boat belonging to the Ling Navigation Trading Company carried mail to the extreme North West of America. The schooner picked up the two professors and continued its trip along the Northern shores up to the village Kotzebu.. This village, named after the famous Russian explorer Kotzebu, the captain of the renown "Riurik" of the Russian Imperial Navy, is the last inhabited spot in the Arctic Ocean.

#### In danger again

From Kotzebu "Good Hope" proceeded on her homeward voyage to Nome.. Passing near the Cape of Prince of Wales the ship nearly perished.. For here there was an enormous sand bank in shallow waters, barely 12-18 feet, cut through by a narrow 30 feet canal.. To pass that canal it is necessary to go carefully by the shore signals. A thick fog hid the shore line; heavy waves whirled the yellow sand from the bottom of the sea ~~and~~. The pilot giving the wheel <sup>the</sup> to prof. G.Nolde ran after captain who was resting. The captain, seeing G.Nolde at the wheel became greatly embarrassed. There, among northern seamen, it is considered a bad omen: men who recently lived through a shipwreck, should not take the



wheel for this forebears misfortune and bad luck...

This time "Good Hope" safely passed through that sand bank.

The captain  
half Russian  
half Eskimo

The captain of "Good Hope", Henry Ivanov, was half Russian, half Eskimo by birth. He received <sup>an</sup> American education and holds <sup>a</sup> master's licence. He was a man that <sup>like of the</sup> seldom met nowadays, pure as a crystal, of unusual honesty, with that bright look that mirrors a clear soul, kind as a goodness itself, with a heart filled with love to ~~mankind~~ mankind.

The doom of  
"Good Hope"

When "Good Hope" safely landed the members of the ill-fated expedition in Nome, and again went on her Alaskan trip, it was her last voyage. She never came back. On the shores facing the same dangerous sand bank, a ghastly find was made by the Eskimos: the two corpses, two bags with mail, the ship log and remnants of the wrecked ship. Thus "Good Hope" went to her Fate powerless against that bad omen....

First impressions  
of U.S.A.

Nome is a small town peopled mostly by gold prospectors. In winter its population is about 1,000. In summer time this figure is doubled or even tripled. Nome serves as a center supplying the surrounding gold regions with all necessities of life.

In Nome the adventurers were examined by a custom official who was an emigration officer as well. His welcome





was not pleasing nor encouraging. Fortunately for them there were some other people who kindly came to their assistance. Thanks to them the professors were able to live in Nome the hardest three and a half months and regain their physical fitness after what they had experienced. Moreover, the same people helped them to find work in mines. With that they earned enough good money to proceed farther inland.

#### First job

#### To Fairbanks by air

On January 9, 1934 Professors J.J.Varentzoff and G.V.Nolde paid their fares to the Northern Airways Company and went by air to Fairbanks - some 600 miles to the South from Nome. In summer time there exists a steamboat service between those two places. In winter - the only communications possible are either in an old-fashioned manner, by dogs, or by a more modern means - airplane. The cost of this trip by air <sup>is</sup> \$100 a person.

#### Fairbanks-to Seward and Seattle

From Fairbanks the professors went by train to Seward, near Canadian border. From there they boarded the steamer "Alaska" and on January the 23rd reached Seattle, where such an excitement was caused by their arrival.

#### Their arrival noted

"When those professors, both formerly of the Moscow University and of worldly fame as scientists, came last week from Alaska," wrote the "Seattle Star" "they were hailed by the White Guard Russians and by the friends of the Soviets as well. But when they sided with the Whites



) and became guests of P.V.Shkurkin of 1148 Franklin Avenue, the Friends of the Soviets became excited."

The controversy  
about their  
legal status

It was reported that the Friends of the Soviet Russia regarding themselves as some kind of unofficial representatives of the Soviets, asked the Soviet Ambassador to the U. S. A. to insist upon return of the two professors to the Soviet Russia. But the ambassador Troyanovsky so the report goes, evaded the issue.

The Seattle Immigration authorities unable to settle by themselves the involved question of legal status of the fugitive professors, put their case before the Department of Labor in Washington.

Immediately after political credo of the fugitives became known, requests from individuals and numerous Russian societies began to flow to the Department of Labor asking <sup>that</sup> ~~for grant of stay to~~ <sup>he granted permission to</sup> the two Soviet professors. Not only the Russian colony of Seattle but those of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, New York and other cities displayed a warm interest in the fate of J.J.Varentzoff and G.V.Nolde. The Consolidated Committees of the Russian National Organizations, the League of the Americans of Russian Origin with headquarters in San Francisco and branches in other cities of the United States took the question to their hearts. Certain members of the Government, senators and members of the House of Representatives were showered with letters asking <sup>it</sup>

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to consider the two professors as political refugees from the Soviets and allow them to ~~constantly~~ <sup>permanently</sup> remain in the U.S.A. Petitions were circulated and signatures collected to show the wide spread interest in the case.

Attitude to  
native  
country

Meanwhile professors J.J.Varentzoff and G.V.Nolde did not lose time. At every opportunity they openly acknowledged that they are not siding with the Soviets any more. That now they are but political refugees seeking safety and protection in the U.S.A. That a forced return to their native country would put their lives in danger. That their greatest desire is to remain in this country for good. That if not allowed to stay here and become American citizens, they would try to take citizenship of some other country. But never, never ~~shall~~ <sup>will</sup> they return to Soviet Russia voluntarily.

REASONS FOR  
THAT  
ATTITUDE

On many occasions during their public appearances before American and Russian audiences the professors stated the reasons why they fled from the Soviet Union. Their expedition, when conceived, had not only scientific purpose in view." It was planned in connection with their political views as well."

" We are old enemies of the communistic party. We became its adversaries right from the time when the civil war ended. Being men of free thought we held certain opinions that capitalistic system is more suited for the



people, particularly when it works hand in hand with democracy.

"All the experiments of the last seven years have proved  
"the right of our views."

"Those seven years were the years of almost unbearable  
"oppression. If we are still alive we owe it solely to our  
"industrial and scientific activities."

"Finally the tension between people of our views and  
"communists became so perilous that it led us to belief that  
"it should be stopped at its first stage."

"Then it became a question of self-defense: should an  
"attempt to escape be made immediately or after our expedi-  
"tion?"

"In regard to our present plans we say that we are  
"eager to attach themselves to the great democratic system  
"now existing. We shall strive to support such system  
"with all means in our disposition, with our industrial  
"scientific and social activities, ## aiming to forestall  
"farther spreading of communistic system which, in our  
"experience, proved its insolvency to people, serving only  
"selfish interests of a small band of its followers. And  
"these benefits are obtained not by outstanding abilities,  
"but by destruction of all principles of social life, laid  
"down by splendid minds."

Permit  
to stay

On the 17th of February 1934 the president of the  
Consolidated Committee of the Russian National Organizations





in San Francisco received a telegram from Mrs. Florence Kahn, congresswoman, to the effect that professors J.J.Varentzoff and G.V.Nolde<sup>new</sup> granted permission to stay in this country up to July 1, 1934. This permission was given on the understanding that after that date they will leave this country and go to some other country. Soon afterwards the professors came to live in San Francisco.

Coming to  
San Francisco  
-----

First  
occupation  
-----

During their stay at Seattle and later on in San Francisco professors J.J.Varentzoff and G.V.Nolde lectured extensively on their experiences, life in Soviet Russia, their scientific attainments before American and Russian audiences. Thus it was that professor G.V.Nolde, for instance, read a paper on his speciality - electro-technique - in Washington University. He told the learned audience what has been done by him in this branch of science. It was immediately upon his arrival at Seattle. Although many of his papers and notes were lost during the adventurous journey of the expedition, professor Nolde surprised the faculty with the plenitude of formulae#### theses and deductions given from memory. This first public appearance of the professor before an audience of learning proved his status as a scientist of no mean attainment. And it led to other invitations.

Military  
services  
-----

When being presented to audiences the professors were introduced as Soviet scientists who fled from the land of Soviets, being unable to endure any more the Bolshevik



regime which they fought in the ranks of the White Armies until <sup>they</sup> were wounded and taken prisoners.

The ~~lecturers~~ <sup>lecturers</sup> were extremely interested to note that the main theme of their lectures was always expected to be: Why Russians if they really hate bolshevism and bolsheviks, do not throw them away instead of totally submitting to them?

Slavery as  
method of  
governing

Their answers give the reasons as they see them, picturing at the same time the surroundings in which the professors lived in Soviet Russia.. " The communists, some 3,000,000 strong, in other words a trifling per cent of the total population of Russia, keep the latter fast in their grip by their peculiar methods of governing. They destroyed rights of ownership, of free labour, of exploitation of forces and resources of nature. And they turned the whole population into their slaves.

But a few  
masters

" There are three or four thousand bosses at the top of the communistic party. The rest of the party are but blind executors of the orders given them from above.

No opposition  
allowed

" No man in the street can have his own views and opinions. The communistic party sees to that. Those who are merely suspected in having or holding them -are proclaimed under economical boycott. They are dismissed from work. Moreover, they are deprived of any chance of getting employment in future. They are striped of right to buy necessities of life in communal shops. They can





"not sell a thing. Their names are entered on the "black board."

"All shops, stores, warehouses offices <sup>and</sup> in the hands of communists.. Of course, one can buy necessary things on so called "free market" - but prices there are 40 times higher.. Such is an appointed destiny of rank citizens.

Still harder  
on cultured  
class.

"Specialists and individuals of cultured class find themselves even in worse position. For they are placed in the hands of O G P U - or a secret political tribunal with no right to appeal against its decisions. And so the Communists are absolute masters of body and soul of the Russian people with a despotic right to strike <sup>any</sup> <sup>one</sup> ~~any~~ ~~one~~ living as soon as he or she <sup>is</sup> placed in their care.

Buying the  
individuals

"Communists are anxious to get into party ranks and so into their service people of culture . They do not go. But sometimes it happens that some of them attracted by good wages and possibility of living better life, accept an offer ~~of~~ being bought by communists. X

No freedom  
of any  
kind

"In Soviet Russia there reigns an absolute limitation of personal freedom, freedom of thought, spoken AND WRITTEN word, conscience. Even a smile caught on someone's face under some circumstances, could put that person in the hands of O G P U.

Why  
improvements  
are  
stopped

"The famine of 1923 had been instrumental in bringing into existence N E P } New Economic Policy } in the interior



) "of the Soviets. The country speedily started on its way to  
 "recovery. But soon the bolsheviks noticed that the growth  
 "of the N E P > New Economic Policy, was harmful to develop-  
 "ment of communism. So the New Economic Policy was at once  
 "cancelled. (1923-1926 )

"There was ~~another~~ another period of improvement in  
 "the life of the country. That was in connection with the  
 "Five Year Plan, 1927-1931. The whole population put their  
 "trust in that Five Year Plan. As a result economical life  
 "of the country began to improve once more. And once more  
 "that was presaging death to communism. Therefore the upper  
 "circles of the communistic party designed a way out - the  
 "way of 'collectivization'. What did they care that by so  
 "doing they put the whole country in a danger of slowly  
 "dying of hunger? It was necessary for them to save commu-  
 "nism and power in their hands at any price.

Wholesale  
exile  
 -----

In connection with contradicting reports, they were  
 asked if there was truth in statements that sometimes people  
 were sent in exile by entire villages; that people were  
 famishing in places. "It is impossible," ran the character-  
 "istic reply," to describe in simple words all those  
 "sufferings which fell upon the population of those places  
 "where now are standing but empty villages."

The famous

ra "Dneprostroy"

Professor G.V. Nolde whose subject warrants an expert's  
 opinion, thus expressed himself on "Dneprostroy": "the





"famous Dneprostroy proved to be built in such a way that its locks do not hold water; the water supply of the river Dnepr is not sufficient ~~enough~~. To produce the electricity steam power stations were constructed, and the coal for them has to be brought from Don Basin!"

No family

As confirmed by many instances, public denouncements of the Soviets by the people who found their way from Russia and have no intention <sup>of going</sup> ~~to come~~ back, usually are dangerous. In such instances the Soviet authorities unleash their anger at relatives of the offenders, who are left behind them in Russia. As it happens in this case, both, J.J. Varentzoff and G.V. Nolde are single men. And they have left no one behind them in Russia who could be made responsible for their statements and life here, by being kept in pledge.\*\*\*

"Russian refugees"-

what that means

During the temporary stay granted, the professors tried all legitimate ways of leaving the United States and going to some other foreign country, as ordered. A very simple thing for any one - but not for a Russian refugee! He is earnestly trying to find a country where he would be safe and secure from the agents of the Third International > bolsheviks. And he finds that it is much easier for an avowed bolshevik to enter any country of his choice than ~~for him~~ for a man without a country.

Unsurmountable

tra obstacles

The professors experienced the fate of all the

Russians who fled the country during and after the Revolu-



tion.. They met unsurmountable obstacles in their way. First, there are not many countries who agree, even in principle, to granting visa to Russian refugees. Then the questions of status arises, Who are they?

Every foreign consulate first of all asked for a passport issued by an existing government.. Humanity forgets easily, it seems, the lessons it has been taught by life. What ~~a~~ refugee can legally have a foreign passport issued by the government from <sup>which</sup> ~~whom~~ he ran away? All explanations, letters and visits were futile. They had only proved that desperate plight of a refugee cannot humanize consular red tape of the world." Were you able to present, for instance, a passport signed by the U.S. Government -that would be a different matter. Then we would only be too glad to pass you as valuable scientific workers," the professors were cheered up.

Even in those few consulates where passports issued by the former Russian government were recognized, as for instance the Belgian Consulate, - some obstacle was found. A bond was asked in the sum of \$2,000, from each of them. That, of course, was too much for the professors.

Public lectures provided them with means for existence but that was all.

In all their rounds of various foreign consulates, they remained hopeful, that perhaps the Government of

either a  
complete  
refusal

or a high  
bond

Occupation

Trust in U.S.  
traditional  
fairness





U.S., true to the past traditions of the great American people, will extend hospitality and refuge to the two professors in distress. For their part J.J.Varentzoff and G.V.Nolde promised to be worthy of that favour. The least that the scientists face in case of deportation - arrest, sentencing and shipment to one of the Soviet penal camps, from where many never return.

Fruitful efforts In the mean time such Russian organizations in U.S. as "Consolidated Russian National Organizations"; "Association of the Russian Veterans of U.S.A"; "League of the Americans of Russian Origin"; "Central Board of the United Russian Organizations in New York"; and many others continued their efforts on ~~behalf~~ behalf of the refugees. Their tireless efforts were at last crowned with success.

Intervention They were scheduled to be deported to Soviet Russia of President on July 1, 1934. However, ~~through~~ through Senator Johnson, Roosevelt Congresswoman Kahn, International Institute, Mme Narry Orlova and other prominent organizations and individuals, their case was taken to President Roosevelt. His intervention resulted in the restraining order issued to the Immigration authorities. They will be permitted to remain in the United States pending the outcome of steps to "find a country" for them. As no other country could possibly be found, their case is practically won and settled.

The end of the And so this unusual scientific expedition conceived expedition and planned in Moscow, Soviet Russia, and organized and



started from Vladivostok, sailing from little known Anadyr into Bering Straits in a small time-worn craft, - for determining geological unity of Siberian and Alaskan shores, - ended in San Francisco, California, U.S.A..

Russian skeptics' questions Usually Russian Colonies in the United States are somewhat suspicious of people who come "from the other side" unless their sincerity is vouched for by people they know. So naturally not all the Russian hailed arrival of J.J.Varentzoff and G.V.Nolde. "What about the identity of these professors? What about their sincerity? What if they are only 'badly playing the role' assigned to them by the Soviets?" - Those were the question asked. And it worried both men <sup>a</sup> great deal as scrupulously as possible to disperse the doubts.

Future Americans and their J.J.Varentzoff and G.V.Nolde are eager to become citizens of the United States. "As soon as we are allowed to do so." Both professors are still young men. In their old country they already have made their names as scientists of note. And they hope that they would be able to contribute their part to the treasury of American civilization, already enriched by contributions of many Russian Americans.

\*\*\*\*\*





Mrs. B. is a woman of about seventy five years living here in Berkeley. Her sons are scattered in different parts of the country and have become somewhat Americanized. I knew one of her sons and although he comes from the upper classes he is in sympathy with the communist regime and has thrown off the customs of Old Russia. Mrs. B. finds it difficult to celebrate most of the festivals (living alone) but she adheres rigidly to the Big Lent before Easter.

### Easter.

In Russia then were 4 Lents, the big Lent 49 days before Easter, in June, 2 weeks in August, 6 weeks before Christmas. The Lent before Easter is the most important. However most of the Russians in America find it difficult and usually don't adhere to the Easter Lent. They work and so eat meat, the one food forbidden by the Lent.

The Easter Lent begins 49 days before Easter. During this time meat is absolutely forbidden. One can eat, vegetables, fish, bread, cereal, paste, fruits, and jams, jellies, sometimes milk and eggs.

Easter day is the first holy day for the Russians, and so everyone goes to church where there are special services and Mrs. B. assures me beautiful singing. Everyone dons their best clothes and goes to church about 11:30 p.m. to be there at 11:45. The church has been decorated previously with flowers. Everyone comes home about three in the morning. The church in Berkeley has a very small congregation which cannot support its priest so that the services are much simpler than those in San Francisco where there are bishops.

At home various special dishes have been prepared. First there is sweet bread or "Kulich", which has been prepared like a cake. Then there is a pudding which is important as the English plum pudding at Christmas. This plum pudding or "Paska" has been prepared from sour cream, cottage cheese etc., and takes two days to prepare. There are also of course the brilliantly colored hard eggs. Before Easter cards have been mailed





to friends wishing them a happy Easter. On Easter days friends visit each other to exchange greetings and sample the sweet bread and pudding of the hostess. It is customary for everyone who enters the house to taste all the special Easter dishes. Mrs. B. assures me that the hostesses are proud of their pudding and sweet bread and are particularly pleased if they are praised.

### CHRISTMAS.

Christmas is a holy day for children in Russia and so it is in America for the Russians. Gifts are presented only to children and not to adults. If there are children in the family there is a Christmas tree. The Christmas tree is decorated one day before Christmas and is lit on Christmas eve. Friends of the children are invited and given presents and candy. There are no special dishes prepared for Christmas. Seven o'clock Christmas eve there are vespers (evening services) and ten o'clock Christmas morning is Mass.

### BUTTER WEEK.

Butter Week is one week before the Big Lent. (Easter). Meat is forbidden in the diet. Hot pancakes or "bluris" are prepared and eaten with butter, sour cream, and caviar. They are eaten also with salt, fish herrings or anchovies.

### TRINITY SUNDAY.

Trinity Sunday is on the fiftieth day after Easter day. The church is decorated with flowers and given branches. In Russia green grass was cut and strewn on the floor of the church. Everyone comes to church carrying flowers. There are no special food dishes on this day.

In Russia Butter Week was celebrated not only by eating "bluris" but also by parties, masquerades, horse racing, sledding, and tobogganning. However all festivities ceased on Easter Eve. Restaurants, theaters and





all amusement places were closed during Easter week. Police patrolled to see that all places abided this rule.



Presenting Bread and Salt, symbols of greeting and goodwill.

From one of the simplest and most primitive customs, a custom born in the desert, this peculiar and interesting rite had developed into an elaborate and ceremonious function. The exchange of bread and salt between sovereign and subject, as a sign of fealty and submission, was a very early and almost universal custom of Oriental tribes. From a mouthful of bread and a pinch of salt thus eaten in common under the burning sun of the desert this usage has grown, until later the presenting of bread and salt to the Tsar in the Palace of the Kremlin was an event of only less significance than the solemn entry and the coronation. The Governor of a province on a visit was greeted at the station of a town or at a village by a delegation with bread and salt. The Bishop of Church on his tour of the churches was met by the priest with a cross, but the people presented bread and salt as a sign of their devotion and goodwill. The survival of this custom we find today in San Francisco on the occasion of a wedding. After the church ceremony the bride and groom returning to what will be their new home are met by the parents and presented with bread and salt. The significance as explained to me was to remind the young couple that the essentials of life and happiness were simple, that luxury was not necessary to the success of their union. Also it was a symbol of well-wishing on the threshold of their new life. In the orthodox church this custom persists unchanged as in old Russia when an



1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. In the second part, we shall consider the case of a single particle.

3. The third part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

4. In the fourth part, we shall discuss the question of the stability of the system.

5. The fifth part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

6. In the sixth part, we shall consider the case of a single particle.

7. The seventh part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

8. In the eighth part, we shall discuss the question of the stability of the system.

9. The ninth part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

10. In the tenth part, we shall consider the case of a single particle.

11. The eleventh part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

12. In the twelfth part, we shall discuss the question of the stability of the system.

13. The thirteenth part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

14. In the fourteenth part, we shall consider the case of a single particle.

15. The fifteenth part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

16. In the sixteenth part, we shall discuss the question of the stability of the system.

17. The seventeenth part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

18. In the eighteenth part, we shall consider the case of a single particle.

19. The nineteenth part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

20. In the twentieth part, we shall discuss the question of the stability of the system.

21. The twenty-first part is devoted to the case of a system of particles.

22. In the twenty-second part, we shall consider the case of a single particle.

Archbishop or Bishop pays a visit to a local church. In moving into a new home a celebration is usually held, and guests bring an offering of bread and salt as tokens of good luck.

Note from Songs of Russian People by W.R.S. Ralston, 1872, Ellis and Green, London, p. 251 (Harvest Customs):

"A very evident trace of sacrifice is manifest in the custom of leaving patches of unreaped corn in the fields and of placing bread and salt on the ground near them."



BREAD AND SALT

(Presenting bread and salt a symbol of greeting and goodwill.)

From one of the simplest and most primitive customs, a custom born in the desert, this peculiar and interesting rite had developed into an elaborate and ceremonial function. The exchange of bread and salt between sovereign and subject, was a sign of fealty and submission, was a very early and almost universal custom of Oriental tribes. From a mouthful of bread and a pinch of salt has eaten in common under the burning sun of the desert the mosque has grown, until later the presentation of bread and salt to the Tsar in the Palace of the Grand Kremlin was a sort of only less significant than the solemn entry and the coronation. The Governors of a province on a visit were greeted at the station of a town or at a village by a delegation with bread and salt. The Bishop of Church on his Tour of the churches was met by the priest with a cross, but the people presented bread and salt as a sign of their devotion and goodwill. The survival of this custom we find today in St. Petersburg on the occasion of a wedding. After the church ceremony the bride and groom returning to what will be their new home are met by the parents and presented with bread and salt. The significance as explained to me was to remind the young couple that the essentials of life and happiness were simple, that luxury was not necessary to the success of their union.





## BREAD AND SALT (cont.)

Also it was a symbol of well-wishing on the threshold of their new life. In the Orthodox Church this custom persists, sanctified as in Old Russia when an Archbishop or Bishop pays a visit to a local church.

N.B. From "Songs of Russian People", W. & S. Patten, Mrs. C. H. Green, London.

Page 251. Harvest Customs

"A very evident trace of sacrifice is manifest in the custom of leaving patches of unswept corn in the fields and of placing bread and salt on the ground near them."

In moving into a new home a celebration is usually held, and guests bring an offering of bread & salt as a token of good luck.



Russians in San Francisco - Churches, organizations, and institutions.

Population about 7000.

Eastern Russian Orthodox Churches (3)

1520 Green St., cor. Van Ness (Cathedral) } These recognize the head  
864 Fulton St. near Fillmore } Metropolitan Pious Krutitsky  
jailed in Siberia.

163 Howard St. Bet 12 & 13 - Recognize Metropolitan Sergius of Moscow  
(approved by U.S.S.R.)

First Russian Christian Molokan Church.

Carolina & Southern Heights (Potrero Hill)

Russian Pentecostal Mission

884 Alamo St. (Potrero Hill)

Russian Pentecostal Faith Mission

2399 Folsom St.

Russian Children Day Home & Nursery

2174 Post St.

Russian Club

1148 Fulton St.

Russian Men's Choir -

Novaya Zaria - Russian Daily Newspaper

2078 Sutter St.

Russian Life - (weekly Published by an American Mr. Clark)

1367 Valencia -

(see over)



National League (Americans of Russian Descent)

2087 Sutter St.

Russian Book Stores

1661 O'Farrell St.

1720 Alexander St.

There are also literary & dramatic and other organizations not yet contacted by the writer.

Holidays - etc days.

Religious with distinctive national characteristics. (Old Style Calendar dates  
13 days difference)

6 January - John The Baptist.

Maellanitzya - 8 weeks before Easter.

Thursday } Before Easter.  
Saturday }

Kudonitzya - <sup>10 days</sup> Sunday after Easter. (Merriment day?)

Troitzyn Allen - (Green Sunday) 50 & 51 days after Easter.

St. Ilya - 7/20

Pokrov - 1st October - Com. End of harvest.

Now there are the four great saints Russia -

St. Nicholas 12/14

St. Vladimir 7/29

St. Alexander Nevsky 12/16

St. George 12/9 & 4/23

Some of these holidays are a mixture of old paganism and Christianity. The writer will ~~also~~ describe the significant ones at length later.

(over)

No.

Now we come to post-war or rather post-revolutionary  
days of observance

Day of the Russian Child Apr in S.F.

Day of Russian Invalids Oct

Day of Sorrow 7/17 (in memory of Execution  
of Czar Nicholas II)

Day of National Culture

There are other days observed in honor of great  
Russian names in the realm literature, music, science  
and war.



Edward Schowetter

Max W. Russian 67 years old

Max W. was born in Moscow Russia in 1867. His father was a Rabbi. Max went to school until he was 16 years of age. He left school to go to work. ~~He was~~ making saltzer water. ~~for two years~~ Max was a twin and his brother became ill and passed away. ~~He was~~ now eighteen years old ~~and~~ <sup>so</sup> he served his time in the Russian Army for three years. He was paid 47¢ for every three months he served in the army. Max decided to come to America because he was afraid there was going to be a war and he didn't want to go back in the Russian Army. ~~He~~ came to New York in 1906. He found work in a Soda Works making saltzer water and the first week he made fifteen Dollars. He kept the same job for three years. He met a Russian girl at a friend's house and





IV  
in a short time they were  
married. He became the father  
of two children. Max then became  
very <sup>ill</sup> with tuberculosis, the doctor  
advised <sup>him</sup> ~~Max~~ to come to California  
for his health. He arrived in San  
Francisco and soon found a  
job making seltzer water. He kept  
this job for ten years. His health  
seemed to be much better. Max  
saved his money and he and a  
partner went into the seltzer water  
business. ~~themselves~~. Business was  
very poor and before long their  
business failed. Max ~~then~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~ill~~  
<sup>ill</sup> again and ~~he~~ could not work  
making seltzer water because the  
work was too hard. He bought  
a basket of eggs and went from  
house to house trying to sell  
but he could not make a living.  
Max then bought notions and  
peddled but he could not make  
expenses. ~~Max~~ <sup>His</sup> wife found work  
in a restaurant waiting on the





IV tables and this helped to pay  
~~for~~ their living expenses. Max's  
daughter got married to a tailor  
and she gave <sup>her parents</sup> ~~Max and his wife~~  
a few dollars a week. His son  
was unable to work because he  
was tubercular also. Max and his  
wife still like the Russian cooking  
and he belongs to a Russian club  
where they have Russian plays.  
Max's children like the American  
cooking and have American  
ways and customs. ~~Max~~ <sup>He</sup> still  
speaks with a Russian accent and  
cannot read or write in the English  
language. When he was younger  
he wanted to be educated in ~~the~~  
English ~~language~~ so that he  
might become an American  
citizen but he kept postponing  
going to night school and he  
never became an American  
citizen. Max is now 67 years  
of age. He peddles peanuts at  
the fights, ball parks, picnics





4/ and makes about 75¢ a day.  
His wife still works in the  
restaurant and this helps ~~them~~  
~~to~~ so that they can keep going.  
His wife brings home food from  
the restaurant that is left over and  
this helps along. Max says in spite  
of his hardships and ill health  
he would rather live in San  
Francisco than Moscow. He says  
the poorest person here is better  
off than the richest person in  
Russia. He has enough to eat  
a clean place to live in and  
his son's health is improving.  
His daughter has three children  
and they come to see Max  
quite often. They are typical  
American children and high in  
their grades in school. Their  
health is good and Max says  
this makes him happier than  
anything else.





Bernard L. Schwartz

Mr Albert S. Schwartz 36 years  
old. Albert S. was born in East  
St. Louis a small village in  
Russia in 1900. Albert's father  
was an ~~immigrant~~ ~~from Russia~~ there  
were ~~two other~~ <sup>three</sup> children in the  
family. ~~under Albert~~ Money was  
scarce and when Albert was ten  
years of age an uncle in St.  
Louis Pennsylvania sent for the  
family. Albert's father opened a  
grocery store and the family  
were very happy. Their business  
was good. Both parents became  
ill with tuberculosis and the  
doctor advised them to move to  
a different climate. They  
came to San Bruno in San  
Francisco where in a short  
time they both passed away.  
Albert was put into the Hebrew  
Orphanage in San Francisco where  
he lived until he was eight  
years of age. He graduated  
the High School of Commerce





He decided to go to work  
He was a very good musician  
and specialized in playing  
the cornet and tuba. He joined  
the Al H. Barnes Circus play-  
ing in the orchestra and he  
traveled with them for a year  
he then played for a band  
known as Polka Dots and the  
Partridge Circus from La.  
Travelling until he reached  
New York where he decided to  
stay. He played in the Police  
Band in New York for  
two years playing on a night  
club called the Silver Shipper.  
In 1926 ~~He~~<sup>He</sup> met a lovely Irish  
girl who was working at a  
night club as a tap dancer.  
They ~~both~~ fell in love and  
were married but on account  
of religious differences the Justice  
of Peace performed the ceremony.  
In a year a little boy was  
born to the happy couple.





3 Albert then went to work  
playing in an orchestra in a  
theatre where this life became  
paralyzed for six months. He  
was unable to work but he  
went back to the night where  
he <sup>had</sup> danced before and here he  
worked until Albert was well  
again. Albert's sister was now  
teaching school in Los Angeles  
and they decided to take a  
trip to see her. Albert had a  
contract to play at a theatre in  
Atlantic City, when he returned  
he liked Los Angeles so well  
that he decided to stay there.  
He soon found work playing  
in an orchestra and had  
no event to work as an  
extra in the motion pictures.  
Here they lived until 1932  
when they decided to visit  
his brother who was now  
working for a newspaper as  
a circulation manager in





4  
San Francisco. Alberto who  
liked San Francisco so well  
they decided to live here. He  
found work playing on an  
orchestra at one of the leading  
hotels. His son is attending  
one of the Public Schools and  
he is getting along fine with  
his lessons. He has promise  
of becoming a musician like  
his father because at this early  
age he already can play the  
piano very nicely. At the present  
time Albert's wife can not dance  
because she has hurt her leg.  
They are living in the Marina  
district on ~~1st St.~~ 1st St.  
and Alberto's wife likes the  
climate very much because  
it doesn't get either too hot  
or too cold. He says there is  
something about the atmosphere  
of San Francisco that reminds  
her of New York and they hope  
to be able to stay here always.

10



40-1253 1442 April  
I was born in the 2<sup>nd</sup> of January  
1898 in the city of Chita in the vicinity  
of a Russian genl. - My father then was  
a book keeper in large local firm  
called Semenovich - (Later the sons of  
this Semenovich open in San Francisco  
a large factory <sup>making</sup>). Besides me there  
was another son in my family,  
and also two daughters. - I was  
the eldest. - My brother was  
killed in 1919 in a fight with the  
Bolsheviks. In 1919 I finished the  
commercial course at Chita and  
then entered the local military  
school where I soon became  
an officer. That happened in 1921.

In 2 years I emigrated to  
America and settled in Seattle.  
Since I did not have any  
money I began to work  
as a stevedore, but within few  
weeks I left that job, and opened  
my own shop (watch making) and  
I was well satisfied with this work.  
The business was not so bad. -  
I remained here for two  
years and then moved to San  
Francisco and until 1931 I worked  
in watch factory. In 1931 I decided  
to marry. For this purpose I  
went to Harbin China. There  
I married a Jewish girl with  
whom I returned to San  
Francisco. My wife is a





physician and 1932 she passed  
the medical examination and is  
now practicing in San Francisco  
as a legally authorized physician.

In 1929 I received the  
second papers and became  
American citizen. The depression  
did not affect us. We live  
comfortably and save some  
money besides. At present  
my parents and sister live  
in Soviet Union. They do not  
live so well but I send them  
some money every month.

America is good enough  
for me and I'll never leave  
it.—





























1251

MEMOIR

Russia

I was born the ~~first~~ <sup>youngest</sup> of a rich  
 (middle) parents in Siberia, My father  
 when I was born on the 10<sup>th</sup> of April  
 in 1901, was occupied as city mayor of  
 Nicolavsk on the river Amur, where  
 we lived. He was eight in the family  
 father, mother, I, 3 older brothers and  
 2 younger. In 1906, the father died and  
 then we moved to the city Yornak.  
 There we lived until 1910 and  
 again we returned to Siberia. This  
 time we settled at Tomsk, where  
 I ~~found~~ <sup>my</sup> brother entered the local  
 high school. In 1917 the Revolution  
 forced us to leave Tomsk and  
 returned to Nicolavsk on the Amur.  
 From here the Bolsheviks forced  
 us to flee to ~~the~~ Harbin and  
 from there to America. That  
 happened in 1923. During that  
 time two of my brothers were  
 lost, one brother got married and  
 obtained a position in Harbin, and  
 I another and two other brothers  
 as I already said, emigrated  
 to America and Son Francisco.  
 Here I found my brothers <sup>and</sup> began  
 to work in various factories and  
 another opened a boarding house.  
 We lived fairly comfortably, we  
 all had jobs and that was not  
 bad.





In 1927 I met a former officer in The Russian army and we married. He also worked in a factory and later he opened his own business. Because our characters clashed we decided to divorce in 1933. As soon as the formal divorce was obtained I married again, also my former husband remarried.

In the following time I worked as seamstress in a clothing factory. I was getting small wages, but of necessity one cannot complain. The depression, of course hit me very much, not any less than most others, but I hope and believe the good times will again return in America. I got my citizenship papers in 1937.





Approach Schomburg  
Strong B. Russell 25 yrs

Ivory was in a home in  
in 1891, Ivory had four brothers  
and three sisters all young  
about. His father was a shoe  
maker. They were very poor  
and it took him a long time  
to eat. Ivory went to school some  
part of the time because he went  
to work for a farmer who paid him  
only a few dollars a month but  
furnished Ivory's family with  
vegetables milk and eggs. When  
Ivory was fourteen his parents  
gave him his savings. Ivory  
and from friends and relatives  
enough to send him to a cousin  
in New York. He arrived there

Yvonne and his cousin took him to  
their home in the Bronx. They  
had a small candy factory at  
the back of the store and in  
the front part was a  
retail. Ivory went to school  
during the day and after





II  
School he was taught how  
to make candy. He left school ten  
years later but still lived with  
his grandparents until 1909. ~~He~~  
~~didn't send a word home~~ <sup>He</sup> he didn't  
~~forget to send a word home~~  
as he could spare to his parents  
in Karpov Russia. Many people  
came to trade in his cousin's  
candy factory and told him  
about California, its climate  
and the possibilities for a  
young man. So he left his  
cousin and came to San Fran-  
cisco in 1910. He found work  
delivering for the Bishop Candy  
Company driving a truck with two  
horses. A year later the horse  
was ready Irving fell off the  
truck and injured his back and  
was unable to drive again. He  
met a friend who taught him  
how to buy and sell second  
hand clothes. He saved enough  
money to start a little second  
hand store of his own. He





II mother wrote and told him to go to see a friend of her living in San Francisco. This woman had a daughter and Irving fell in love with her and in a short time they were married. This was in 1915. Irving was now twenty four years old. A year later a son was born. In 1918 the world war started. Irving didn't go because his wife had two children and she was dependent on him. Business prospered because when ~~the~~ young men sold their clothes for very little money when they entered the service. They said when the war was over they would buy new clothes. In this way Irving accumulated a large stock of clothes and sold it at a profit. He made twenty thousand dollars and his wife put the money in the bank in her name. She became very ill and an operation was performed. She was very sick





for over a year in the mean-  
time Irving discovered that the  
money he gave his wife she had  
put that money in the bank and  
down nearly thousand dollars  
apart from the house and even so.  
It This happened in 1922.

Irving now was 31 years old  
he had his business but he  
had no money in the bank.  
~~but~~ Irving said he was happy  
that he still had something  
to make a living. In 1923 Ir-  
ving he took out his natural-  
ization papers in San Fran-  
cisco and became an Amer-  
ican citizen. Irving still is  
in the same business up to  
~~the present time~~. During the  
height of the depression Irving  
still made a living. Many  
people couldn't afford to  
buy new clothes and had to  
have something to wear so





3 They bought used garments  
Dering's son and daughter  
attend the San Francisco  
schools and are very good  
citizens. Dering's parents are  
still living in Kamskassca  
and <sup>but</sup> Dering continues to send  
them a certain sum of money  
each month. His sister married  
and still live in Kams. Two  
of his brothers live in New  
York and two in San. Fran-  
cisco. Each ~~one~~ of these brothers  
sends a little money to their  
parents in Kams. Dering is  
saving his money and hopes  
to take his wife and children  
this summer to visit his  
parents in Russia. They are  
getting old and he wants to  
see them once more. He does  
not intend to stay in Kams  
it is not home to him any



more, San Francisco is Irving's  
real home. His brother will  
take care of ~~Irving's~~<sup>the</sup> business  
while he is on his trip to  
Kytha. After he comes home  
again Irving will be more  
than satisfied to spend the  
rest of his life in dear old  
San Francisco.





9720

~~Prague~~

Born in Minsk Russia; - was a tailor and married with two children. ~~He~~ made a bare living. Could have made a fair living but being a Jew it was difficult & because the Russians always gave us half what we asked & for matter what price we charged and if the price they thought was too high they would beat us & and spit in my face. The ~~prayer~~ programs were committed on us are too terrible to tell; I hate to think of them. I <sup>shall</sup> never forget & one afternoon before our ~~first~~ Jewish New Year & a few soldiers (Cossacks) came in, <sup>and</sup> walked into our kitchen, which was in back of our store, & and threw small pieces of food into each and every dish my good wife was cooking. - Well you know what that means to an orthodox pious Jew. and while we were at the Temple on New Year day & the few windows in our store ~~were~~ broken. I had to pay a special tax too & because I was a Jew. What bothered me mostly was that my little girl who <sup>was</sup> now six years old was growing up ~~and~~ (and

(2)

It was a common occurrence & after a  
girl grows up at all pretty she was  
entranced criminally & by the consorts  
and this & tried in our hearts great  
fear, etc. - I saw me had a relative  
in San Francisco & <sup>to</sup> whom I wrote that  
I would like to come to San Francisco  
if he thought I could make a  
living there. He replied I could and  
he would help me & get started  
so I had a little money saved &  
after one night & after much  
preparation, at one o'clock in the  
morning <sup>we</sup> sailed thru the Border  
line which as you know our town  
is near - ~~Poland~~ - When we  
got to Poland we had to bribe an  
official to get <sup>us through</sup> Poland to Hamburg  
Germany. - ~~and we sailed from~~  
you cannot know what a relief  
it was to be in board that boat  
and came straight & my wife and  
two children - we arrived at New  
York and were detained at Ellis Island  
after being released there - <sup>we</sup> ~~came~~ <sup>saw</sup> by train  
came to San Francisco



2508

## A NIGHT PORTER.

I am the only son of a Ekaterinoslav landowner, Russia. I was born on March 10, 1878. ~~This event took place on the estate owned by my parents. That estate was known under the name of "Zavalye". It was located in a close proximity to the city of Ekaterinoslav.~~

My father was a retired official in the Russian Civil Service. My mother came from a very wealthy family of ~~the~~ St. Petersburg's high society.

Both were utterly unable to manage the estate. Owing to that as well as to the dishonesty of a hired manager, they finally went bankrupts.

In 1895 their estate was sold at an auction. All of us: my father, mother and I, their only son, moved to live in Odessa, at the Black Sea.

Here my father, thanks to his former connections, obtained appointment as a manager of a Governmental Wine and Spirit Store. My mother helped <sup>by</sup> ~~him~~ giving private lessons in French and German languages.

In those days I was 17 years old. Yet I had not



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been in school even for a day, private teachers were teaching me ~~before~~.

Nevertheless my knowledge was rather poor. It became necessary for me to take additional lessons from a senior pupil of the local Gimnasium - to pass the examinations required of the young men wanting to become volunteer soldiers of the II class.

In 1896 I enlisted in a local regiment. Next year I was sent into a local Military College. This I finished in 1899 successfully.

I returned to my regiment ~~now~~ as an ensign. Then being promoted to sub-lieutenantcy I was transferred to Warsaw, ~~also~~ into a foot regiment.

I took part in the Russo-Japanese war, in the World War and in the civil war that followed the latter in Russia. Eventually came my promotion to the rank of a colonel.

In 1922 I immigrated to the United States, ~~and~~ ~~here~~ <sup>came</sup> I ~~went~~ to live in San Francisco. ~~And I am still living in this city.~~

Though I know German quite well and I speak French well enough, it is hard for me to learn English. The little that I know ~~now~~ goes only so far as necessary to look for



a job or for shopping..

Since the first days of my arrival to America ~~in~~  
~~general~~ and ~~to~~ San Francisco, in particular, I have been  
working as a janitor.. Several times I have changed places  
of employment. Sometimes successfully, sometimes not. Now  
I am working as a night porter in one of the hotels.

A porter's job is very hard while the pay is small.  
It is to the good that I am single. What I earn is just  
enough for living. But to put something aside for my old  
age is quite impossible.

I am living a very modest life. I do not go anywhere  
save church. My chief entertainment consists of reading  
English and Russian books.

My health is good, thank God. Otherwise I would not  
be able to stay at the job for long. Here in the States  
they do not play with the workers.

My parents and relations in Russia are all dead. So  
I have none to correspond with in the old country.

It is several years now <sup>since</sup> ~~that~~ I ~~have~~ become an  
American citizen. I feel well in this country and have no  
intention of ever leaving America.

I think that the present president of the United





States, Mr. Roosevelt, is the greatest man of our days.  
From all my heart I wish him a long life. I am certain  
that he will lead America out of the blind alley in  
which this rich country has found itself owing to the  
World War and universal depression.

oooooooooooooooooooo



Received of the Treasurer of the County of ...

the sum of ... Dollars ...

Witness my hand and seal this ... day of ...

EO 12812

1090

THE FULFILMENT

h

origin

In the village church of the Chernigov province, a young peasant pair ~~was~~ married twenty years ago. The man just entered his 22nd year of life; his bride was four years younger than he.

reasons for immigration

A lack of land, with the inevitable poverty as a result, coupled with a firm ambition to make good - if not for themselves, then for children, - led to the "promised land", America. In 1914 the young couple arrived in New York.

former occupation

First job

Family life

They did not stay in New York, but went straight to Pittsburgh, Pa. The young man got there his first job - a hard manual labor. Two years later a child was born, a girl, their only child. The parents promised to each other to bring her up as well as they could.

Hard work

Laboring hard through different jobs during the first few years, they were successful in saving enough money to buy a small farm in California, and later establish their home in San Francisco.

A realized ambition

An elegant, beautiful blonde with blue eyes and golden hair - their 18 years old daughter, - an American by birth and a Russian by heart, is their proud share ~~share~~ contribution to the new American history.

#####





GROTESQUE DREAMS..

origin

She was born in Russia 53 years ago, in a village near the northern capital, St. Petersburg. A daughter of a peasant, she was brought up in a strong, conservative peasant family -- a nice and pleasant looking girl. There were no illiterates in her family -- contrary to the prevailing belief of those days that most ~~of~~ Russian peasants could not read or write.

education

She attended the village parish school, and it was, perhaps, there, from a story by N. Gogol, which she read and re-read, that she received the first inkling of what led her later on, in U.S. to her present ~~strong reflections~~ reflections.

former  
occupation

The close proximity of the great city with its dazzling life, was instrumental in deciding upon her an occupation. At the age of 15 she obtained her first job, that of a maid & errand girl in the household of a small Russian governmental official. ~~Soon~~ She became so proficient at ~~her~~ household that, the year 1903 found her in a well-to-do family as a personal maid.

reasons for  
immigration

Trying to recollect the reasons which ~~sent~~ led her to the United States, she could not be positive about them. "Just an impulse. And a strange commanding impulse at that -- beyond my control, like an order from Him Who knows better." She entered the States in late autumn of 1903



through the port of New York.. She stayed there for a few days and then came to San Francisco.

real reasons But there were, no doubt, simpler reasons for her coming. ~~For she told as well~~ that a year before her ~~arrival~~ <sup>departure</sup> her mistress <sup>had</sup> travelled extensively abroad and visited San Francisco; she was with her on that occasion. Even now, after thirty years of residence here, she remembered how immensely she was impressed with <sup>the</sup> great freedom and wealth of this country.

first impressions

comparisons

These differences were striking at first. ~~Then came~~ Then came comparisons! More comfort here, true; more conveniences; more wealth; higher standards of living; higher wages; more machinery; greater freedom; greater business activity. But... There were many buts. The people <sup>so</sup> she discovered, ~~seemed not~~ <sup>did not</sup> to know how to enjoy all those things properly.

There was more social and family life in Russia, less here. Theatres, many of them, over there, almost in every city: opera, music, drama, comedy, operettas, farces; theatres of miniatures; popular lectures; intellectual life... the things known here but to a few, comparatively. There were social injustices in the structure of her old country: there were classes, conspicuous divisions of ~~###~~ society. Here were divisions of wealth. And yet, the people of the old country were more colorful, more individualistic, romantic in surroundings, more





more satisfied with life as they lived it: asking more from it and getting more..

Here, on the other hand, people were less cultural; more specialized; more pre-occupied with money making; on the average less and worse educated; standardized in requirements; recognizing but one goal: dollars. Even religion she found commercialized..

first job

Her first job in the new country was in a laundry.. And it turned out to be her life's job.. First, it was washing - a hand work.. Then with the developments of the trade she witnessed introduced and used all the modern improvements and the latest methods.. She stayed at that trade all these years..

last job

effects

Not because she had no# better visions, better dreams of other possibilities, of other life.. She had them.. She cherished reveries of independent life; of travelling; seeing the world, other nations.. She even revolted against constant monotony of the same work all the time. Twice she left laundry for ~~X~~ factory work. But ~~every~~ <sup>each</sup> time only for a short while, and then returned ~~back~~ to her first job..

The routine and monotony of this bread-earning life overcame the desire to gain her ends.. She stayed at her work. Eventually she even liked it..

after effects

Her dreams and longings crushed under mechanical



surroundings of the job, but, not killed, took another, grotesque form. Evil forces of the mystic stories she liked to read in her school days, seemed to come to life. In time of despair, in time of revolt, in time of sad submission to reality of life, she thought of them. THEY stood in her way; THEY put those obstacles; THEY wanted to kill and destroy her....

mysticism  
 PHE PHE PHE PHE PHE PHE PHE PHE

TO BE THEIR MASTER she must study. And mystics and mysticism in all their forms and meaning endeared themselves to her. Books on black and white magic, theosophy and occult, fiction and serious treatises - were greedily read by her. And her eager but unprepared mind digested them in its own, curious way.

Deflexion  
 PHE PHE PHE PHE PHE PHE PHE PHE

She is a perfectly normal woman most of the time. But touch upon the subject - and her imagination runs ##### to havoc: Devils and spirits obey her commands; she kills them by millions; moves mountains and finds treasures; saves human beings and revives them; she is one of the immortals.....Then realities of life recall her, and she is normal again.

A by-product  
 PHE PHE PHE PHE PHE PHE PHE PHE

She is happy in her own way. She has no family, nor relatives. A by-product of Americanization she contributes friendliness and kind heart to fellowship of men.

#####

#34977





E.A. Martineau  
Translated from  
the Russian of  
A. Ilyin

## MY REMINISCENCES.

### From Shadowed Corners Of Russia's Past.

" RANKMEN! OFFICERS!  
YOU FEND YOUR LIFE, YOUR LAND,  
YOUR LIBERTY " - FROM ALEXANDER  
I PROCLAMATION IN 1812.

When I look back upon my past I first of all recall to mind my service in the Separate Corps of Gendarmerie, in which I was engaged for exactly ten years.

Here I am writing about that service, only touching upon the beginning of my military career.

As a youth of 18, passing the examinations set for volunteers of the II class, I joined the Army enlisting into the 56th Zhitomir Foot Regiment as a private soldier. The regiment was stationed in the city of Tiraspol of the Kherson Province, Russia. The event took place on April the 30th., 1896.

A few months later I finished the Instructors' School of the regiment. Afterwards, being promoted to the

1915-1916

1915-1916

1915-1916

1915-1916

1915-1916

rank of sergeant I was dispatched to ~~the~~ Odessa ~~city~~. There I had to submit myself to the examinations for admittance to the local Military College ~~for~~

There were many candidates aspiring <sup>year</sup> after the same honor. But notwithstanding the severe competition I succeeded in entering the College. During my College years I was a good student of all the branches of instruction. I excelled particularly in gymnastics, fencing and military exercises, taking one of the first places.

Nevertheless, when the two years of the college were over, I was placed into the second category, instead of the first. That happened because shortly before the graduation an officer on duty that day, reported of me that " he was singing the evening prayer out of tune." Yet that was not so; nor could there be any intention of that kind on my part.

However what happened did not reflect upon my following career as a whole. Only my promotion to the rank of commissioned officer unavoidably delayed for a few months.

As an ensign I was ~~issued~~ from the college into the 8th Estliandski Regiment. It was stationed in the





city of Brest-Litovsk in the Province of Grodno. I left the college in August 1899.

In Brest-Litovsk the three regiments of the Second Foot Division were stationed. The Staff of the division was also there. The regiments were: the 6th. Litavsky, 7th Revelsky and 8th Estliandsky. The first regiment of that division, the 5th Kaluzhsky was <sup>g</sup>quartered not far from Brest-Litovsk, in the town of Mezhrachye.

In that unit I served for about 5 years. During that time my duties varied from those of a junior officer of the company to those of an adjutant of the battalion and of the Commanding officer of the company.

In my second year of service in the 8th Estliandsky I was ordered to ~~go to~~ Warsaw. There I had to take courses in fencing and gymnastics in the Military School of Fencing and Gymnastics. Eight months were needed to graduate from that School. Then I returned to our regiment. Continuing ~~to be~~ there I was appointed instructor in fencing and gymnastics for the officers of the garrison of Brest-Litovsk.

In 1900 came my promotion to the rank of a sub-lieutenant, and in 1904 to that of lieutenant.



When the Russo-Japanese War broke out I offered myself as a volunteer to go into the Acting Army. But my request to be transferred there was refused.

Instead I was ordered to the Staff of our Second Division. Soon afterwards I was appointed a senior adjutant of the Staff on general staff duty. That office usually was in charge of an officer of the General Staff.

My senior officer, i.e. the Chief of Staff, was ~~Colonel~~<sup>m</sup> of the General Staff. The adjutant of the administrative part of the staff was my friend, lieutenant A., ~~together with whom we~~ graduated from the Odessa Military College. We were intimate friends ~~with him~~. Addressing each other we used the pronoun "thou" which in Russia was a symbol and token of such endearment.

When the Russo-Japanese War came to its <sup>un</sup>glorious end, everywhere in Russia disorders took place. Plunders of estates, strikes at shops, factories and railways; want of order among the reservists, disorders in some foot units of the Army; killing of officers; murdering rank and file and officers of the Separate Corps of Gendarmerie and those of police, ~~✕~~ were happenings of those days. In general it was all that which afterwards received the name of "The





First Russian Revolution."

We officers acutely felt all that was happening  
then.

To be continued



MY REMINISCENCES.

From Shadowed Corners Of Russia's Past. B

( continued )

We officers acutely felt all that had been happening those days. But we lived through it, each in his own way, ~~in~~ dependence<sup>ing</sup> upon our political views.

The majority of us were monarchists as a matter of course; and therefore unreservedly stood by the side of the Government. The minority were silent<sup>ly</sup> secreting their views in their inner selves, awaiting further developments of ~~the~~ events.

Lieutenant A. showed himself definitely in sympathy with the left movement. He made new acquaintances among the civilian population of the city. His doors opened to a number of ~~certain~~<sup>very</sup> talkative young men. His home was at the Staff head-quarters.

While visiting him there, I met those gentlemen. Often enough and long enough I conversed with them on political themes.

My interlocutors called themselves Socialist-Revolutionists and Socialist-Democrats. Yet they denied their





relationship to membership of the parties named. They told me that they were only theoretics. Were they really theoretics only or were they full pledged members of the parties? <sup>1</sup> that I do not know.

Nevertheless in their discussions on the subject they very hotly defended the "revolution" and the revolutioners. They found faults with the Government and scorned the latter. They wanted the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity to be immediately ~~passed~~ <sup>put</sup> into life as soon as the revolution sweeps out the already rotten capitalistic system and replaces it with a socialistic order of things.

The very ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity were to my liking, too. However, I saw another and more rational way for introducing them into life - the way of evolution, not that of revolution. During our discussions I set ~~forth~~ my thoughts forth before those young men in approximately the following reasoning:

The system of government of any country has been worked out during the centuries by the ~~very~~ people of that particular country. It is subject to the people's psychology. Therefore the qualities of the system depend upon that psychology.



" If the system of government has been rotting away, or is already rotten, it is of course necessary to change it. But the change should be obtained not by ~~a~~ way of revolution, but by a way of raising the moral and intellectual standards of the people. Revolution will not help the matter. On the contrary, bringing about terror, sufferings, death, chaos and ruin, it will spoil the people still farther. Which - and that is well understood in itself,- will only retard the coming of socialism."

But my deliberations were perfectly unsuccessful. And very soon those discussions came to an end.

In the eyes of lieutenant A, I <sup>came</sup> ~~turned~~ to be a determined "member of the black-hundred." We parted company with each other, ~~and~~ although outwardly we were in as good relationship as before. And we still continued to use the pronoun "thou" in our relations.

Before the holidays of Christmas 1905 I went to St. Petersburg. The purpose of my visit was to see my way for arranging my transfer to some other army unit stationed there or near there. I wanted to be nearer to the relatives of my wife, who were living in St. Petersburg. But I met with no success.

Then I chose and tried another way. I asked for





an audience and presented myself to the Chief Military Administrator of St. Petersburg, a certain general D. Thanks to his good offices I was transferred to the military police forces of the Russian capital.

On February 1906 I was placed on the reserve list of the military police of St. Petersburg. And by June of the same year I was appointed an administrative officer in charge of arms and munitions.

While serving in the reserve of the St. Petersburg Police I used the day time to study ~~of~~ theory and laws governing the police service. In the evenings I was on duty attending political meetings, watching over the orators so that they would not overstep the limits permitted in their speeches.

As an administrative officer in charge of arms and munitions I had to inspect arms in the districts, companies and mounted platoons of the police. The proper repairs of same, with the assistance of the armoury technicians, were as well under my charge. I reported the results of those inspections to the office of the Chief Military Administrator of St. Petersburg.

In addition to that, on <sup>S</sup>undays and hol<sup>1</sup>days I was assigned to duty at the head-quarters of the Chief Military



Administration of the capital, assisting an officer of the St. Petersburg Division of the Gendarmerie on duty there.

It was in that way that I made ~~an~~ acquaintance of Captain <sup>(3)</sup><sub>A</sub> of the Gendarmerie ~~B~~. Later on we became friends. During those joint hours on duty he again and again advised me to ask for transfer into the Separate Corps of the Gendarmerie.

To that I always replied that it was not for a man of my abilities to ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ nose my way in there. For really, to be transferred to the Corps of the Gendarmerie, an officer had, ~~to~~ apart from a brilliant attestation of himself from his commanding officers, ~~x~~ to pass through special entrance examinations. By these examinations the standards of education and intelligence and intellectual development of the officers were judged upon. Therefore the examinations were considered to be very difficult to pass successfully ~~through them~~.

Nevertheless I hit the aim - the Corps of the Gendarmerie. But of course it was not because I proved to be of some special abilities. That was not the case, and that could not be so. It simply happened ~~firstly~~ because at that particular time there was a considerable shortage of personnel in the Corps, ~~x~~ owing to the killing





of officers of the Gendarmerie in the riots.

Secondly, ~~X~~ because the tide of those desirous to join the gendarmerie was at its low for the same reason as above. Thirdly, ~~X~~ because previously I had served as adjutant, staff officer of the division; therefore I knew the office work. And fourthly and finally I had good attestations from my previous commanding officers.

On the 16th of September 1906, putting on a full dress uniform, I went to the head-quarters of the Staff of the Separate Corps of the Gendarmerie. The idea was to present myself to the Chief of the Staff and to ask him <sup>to</sup> ~~for~~ including me into ~~a~~ group of officers ordered to be admitted to the entrance examinations to the Corps.

At that time the Chief of Staff of the Corps was ~~A~~ Colonel <sup>S</sup> of the Russian Imperial General Staff, ~~A~~. He met me very courteously, ~~X~~ but drily enough at the same time. Probably it was on account of my police uniform. In Russia of those days all and sundry cast unfriendly looks upon that kind of uniform on all occasions.

In detail ~~X~~ ~~and~~ for a long time he interviewed me about my former services. In conclusion he asked me these two questions:



Why did I change my place on the Staff of the  
Division for my present service in the military Police  
of St. Petersburg ?

And why now <sup>did</sup> I want to change this last service  
for a place in the Corps of the Gendarmerie ?

To be continued.





The outlined expeditionary research was not limited to the exclusive study of morphology, but also gathered data on physiology and bio-chemistry. Especially far-reaching were the results with the experiment on group blood, which was not performed with the exclusive emphasis on its anthropological bearings: i.e. as a means for a more comprehensive knowledge of the studied nationalities, but also with reference to applied medicine (blood transfusion, etc.). The research on group blood was conducted according to a definite plan. In 1927 at the museum of anthropology and ethnography of the USSR Academy of Science was arranged a special bureau for the study of the group blood of the USSR nationalities. Over a period of several years this bureau, through the assistance of its correspondents who carried on the work in the field, compiled a considerable amount of material, which was arranged and published in Russian and foreign languages. The mentioned bureau was also in constant contact with the committee upon the study of group blood, subsidized by the medical section of the Charkov Scientific Society.

Beginning from the year 1927 this committee, under the leadership of the late Prof. W. Y. Rubashkin, began the publication of a special magazine (bulletin) dedicated to the study of the problems of group blood. The object of the new magazine was: first, to familiarize the Soviet investigators with the leading issues of western European science in the given field by publishing articles of prominent foreign scientists; second, to concentrate the research of the Soviet scientist on group blood in one publication, presenting the work in a manner comprehensible to



the western European investigators; thirdly, to revise and summarize the results of the research carried out by the Soviet scientists. The magazine is being published in two languages - Ukrainian and German.

At one time articles have been published also in the Russian language. The mentioned publication soon acquired an international character. In its pages appeared works of such prominent investigators as Lattes (Italy), Wertzar (Hungary), Furuchata (Japan), Hirshfeld (Poland), and others. Owing to the energetic enterprise of Prof. W. Y. Rubashkin vast materials have been gathered on group blood of the Ukrainians of various USSR areas on German colonists and other nationalities. On the basis of the research of the mentioned bureau clarification has been introduced as to the geographical uniformity in distribution of the group blood of the Russian populations in the territories of RSFSR, of various Finnish groups, Tchuvashians, nations of middle Asia, and the north. Elaborate collections of materials pertaining to the Siberians, especially the Burats and Russian population of the Irkutsk region belong to the research of Prof. A. A. Melkich and his collaborators. The study of the Caucasians on group blood on a large scale was performed by E. M. Semenskai and her co-workers who investigated more than 6000 Gruzins, about 1500 Jews, 900 Armenians, etc. The population of Svanetii, being difficult to approach, were also covered by this investigation.





The Gruzinian Jews exhibited a resemblance to the Persians, Rumanians, Balkans, and Polish, differing from the middle Asiatic, largely being investigated by the expedition of the USSR Academy of Science. To this collection of late (1934) were added large materials of Dr. W. N. Tchuprin (Tiflis), which were adapted by the anthropological department of the Institute of Anthropology and Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Science.

The difference in ratio which the investigation on group blood disclosed in regard to separate groups of various nationalities in no way suggests that one belongs to an "inferior" and the other to a "superior" race, as some of the authors are prone to indicate. Rather, it would seem more probable to explain these facts in connection with the adaptability of the human organism to its surrounding environment, understanding by it the whole association of physico-geographical and social conditions.

A large amount of research has been undertaken to establish a relation between group blood and various diseases, between the variability in the course of pathological processes in representatives of different group blood, between various psycho-physiological peculiarities of the organism, etc. Of course, in this field there is yet much to be done. Nevertheless, we must credit the Soviet scientists with the rich contribution to an issue, which, for the last few decades, has dominated the scientific thought of biologists, anthropologists, and representatives of various departments of medicine in western Europe.



Thus the enumerated research that has been accomplished for a period of 17 years by both the expeditional and stationary enterprises secured<sup>a</sup>/solid foundation for the anthropological sciences in USSR. This research is not only of theoretical value but possesses an exceedingly practical import with respect to the national economy. We are referring to the application of the anthropological data to various branches of industry by way of working out a so-called standard for clothes, shoes, and other objects of large demand. However, we will defer till later a more detailed discussion on this subject.

One of the central issues in anthropology is the problem of anthropogenesis - the origin of mankind. It is well known that the teaching of the great Darwin irrefragably demonstrated the closest connection between man and the rest of the animal world. Yet, the biological theory of the English scientist failed to answer the questions, namely: How did human evolution originate from creatures of a lower scale? What<sup>a re</sup>/the moving powers which made possible the jump from the ape to the social human being? What precisely are the reasons responsible for this transition.

Biology alone is incompetent to offer an adequate answer to these questions. Here, as a supplement to this science, enters the Marxian sociology, and first of all, the theory of Engels as to the process of transition from the ape to mankind, and the economic element involved in this process.





Darwin and his teachings obviously showed the connection of the human animal with the rest of the animal world but the human animal is singular of its kind - it is a social animal with an inventive faculty for tools of production: and it is in social productivity and intercourse that we find the marked peculiarity which distinguishes mankind from the lower animals.

It follows from what has been stated that the problem of anthropogenesis - in other words, the origin of mankind - is insoluble on the grounds of mere biology but requires for its resolution the cooperation of various social sciences. Such is the mode of approach to the given problem in Soviet Russia. It differs radically from the method employed previous to the Revolution, when similar subjects, when treated from a strictly scientific-historical point of view, aroused suspicion on the part of the ruling class for whom the authoritative judge in matters like these was the Bible, sanctioned by the church - itself being interwoven with the ruling powers of that time. As a rule, problems concerning human descent were not studied in the pre-revolutionary higher schools of Russia, and no research whatever had been undertaken in this field. Popular literature was barely to be found.

After the Revolution the whole aspect of things took a different turn. In a series of universities, as it was pointed out above, departments on anthropology were instituted. A special anthropological institute was established (Moscow), designated not for instruction but for extensive research work.



We have already indicated the difficulties connected with the problem of anthropogenesis and its insolvability in the light of mere natural and historical knowledge; i.e. without the introduction of the special sciences. It follows consequently that for a just account of the accomplishment of the Soviet scientists in the given domain, it is not enough to focus our attention exclusively on the anthropological and related research in biology and zoology, but we must also take into account the contributions made by the material culture (progress?), linguistic and correlated social sciences.



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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general  
discussion of the problem. It is shown that the  
problem is of great importance and that it has  
not been completely solved at present.

2. In the second part of the paper the author  
presents a new method for solving the problem.

It is interesting to observe that when a psycho-technical test has been given to a number of students of the mentioned institute, the result showed equal intelligence, at times surpassing the norms, characteristic of the corresponding age of the Russian population.

From among the large nationalities, who, for a long time, have been enjoying autonomy, were anthropologically investigated the Yakouts and Burats. The expedition of the USSR Academy of Science, organized for the study of the Yakouts, and which has been carrying out the work for several years right at the place, made a thorough study of the physical development of the Yakout population occupying the districts Wiluisk and Olekmsk. In the city Yakout, anthropological research has been conducted by local physicians-investigators.

Byrats of Olchonsk, Tynkinsk and other Aimakovs were studied by the Moscow, Leningrad and local anthropologists (Prof. N. D. Bushmakin, W. M. Godinov, A. I. Kazantsev.) The USSR Academy of Science published a large monographic account about the Byrats, Mongols and Tynhus, prepared by the famous Polish anthropologist, Prof. U. D. Talkogritchnevitsh who studied for a long period of time the mentioned nationalities. The metisiance, Byrat-Mongols, were studied by the USSR Academy of Science. The Kemtchusk Tanny-Tuvyntziance (of the western part of the Tuvan Republic) were studied in 1925 by the expedition arranged by the SNK of USSR in collaboration with the society upon the study of Siberia. The results obtained by the expedition disproved the conception current in the scientific literature as to the close anthropological relation of the Tyvyns and the Samoyeds. The immediate impression disclosed a resemblance between the Tyvyns, Byrats, Kalmyks and Chachla-Mongols.

The Moscow anthropologists made a study of the Chinese people in Moscow, in Vladivostok; the Chinese were studied by the collaborators of Prof.

It is interesting to observe that what a pre-technical test has  
been given to a number of students of the mentioned institute

The Moscow anthropologists undertook, under the leadership of A. E. Archo, an extensive anthropological investigation of the Abankansk Turks, known after the revolution under the official name Chakasans (wyizylts, Katzynts, Sahaytz, Beltyrs and the rest), Russians and the indigenous population of Russian Altai (Shortzy, Tubalars, Telenhuts, Altysians, Teleuts). A considerable variety of anthropological types has been discovered among the indigenous population of Altai, who, in physical development, seem slightly inferior to the Russian population. It also became evident, that miscegenation in no way lowers the ratio of physical development, thus refuting the notion of a "pure race" conceived by some of the western European anthropologists as a necessary precondition for a healthy development and numerical increase of nationalities. It may be mentioned here that according to the data of A. N. Yarcho the Altai-metis shows greater prolificness than the indigenous population. The study of the Cossacks in the Russian territory Altai was intended to present the characteristics of the various Mongolian races who in the formulation of Deniker, closely approached the Turlic race. It may be stated that in the formation of the Russian Altai-Cossacks belong to the Turlic race (Tatars, Kirgiz, and Karakyray tribes) ~~and~~ *almost all*





Prof. B. E. Petry arranged a series of expeditions calculated for the study of the economics and conditions of the smaller northern nationalities populating the Balkans and neighboring regions. This expedition included also a medical division whose purpose consisted in gathering data concerning the physical development of the population. We shall mention the work of Puchatshev which contains an interesting account in regard to the physical development of a small nomadic tribe (416 men and women) Karahas who makes its living through selling animal furs and deer breeding. The complete absence of syphilis and low percentage of tuberculosis (5.7%) may properly explain the fact that this small tribe did not manifest any sign of a numerical decrease in population.

A study of the indigenous population of middle Asia has been carried out in full detail for the past 15 years. Until the revolution works on the middle Asiatic nationalities were scarce. Here and there we find single volumes belonging to authors who undertook their research from time to time without a definite system and general plan, embracing but a limited variety of national groups. An elaborate and efficient study first was begun after the revolution with the setting up in 1926 of an expedition for the study of middle Asia sponsored by the USSR Academy of Science and conducted by the late scholar W. W. Bartolda. The expedition comprised two divisions - an anthropological, directed by B. N. Vishnevskii and an ethnographical, directed by E. E. Zaruben. The research has been subsequently continued by the Academy of Science, a society for the study of Soviet Asia (Moscow) under the direction of A. N. Archo, as well as by a series of local scientific organizations and institutes under the direction of L. W. Oshanin.

At the same time the investigation took the first initiative in studying the anthropological characteristics of the Arabs of middle Asia - the Irans,

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The materials which the expedition of the USSR Academy of Science gathered in the USSR Cossacks were published in a series of publications under the general title "the Cossacks".

The results of the anthropological expedition of the USSR Academy of Science in middle Asia in 1926 were reported by Prof. Vishnevsky at the International Congress of Anthropologists in Amsterdam in 1927. His report was published by this same congress, Paris 1928. Local investigators, such as L. W. Oshanin and W. K. Yashevitch published their works in a separate edition (Tashket, 1929). A review of group blood among the population of middle Asia was published by E. G. Libman. Prof. Tshimerman published his account on the anthropology of the Tadjiks together with his research on the brain of the Usbeks; the craniological study of the latter was carried out by W. P. Matweew, who also performed a study of the structure of the Usbek. The study of the physical development of the Usbek children belongs to the pioneer of anthropological research, Dr. A. Shishow, who began his study on the Usbeks prior to the Revolution. A. I. Yarcho, who originated the anthropological expedition in middle Asia and the society upon the study of Soviet Asia (Moscow) arranged and partly published vast materials, compiled by the expedition, who in the main studied the Turkish nations of middle Asia. A larger percentage of mongoloids the expedition discovered among the kirgiz, karakalpaks and Usbeks who are aware of their generic origin. As to europoid features, these were chiefly observed among the turkmans, turks (one of the specific subdivisions of the Usbeks) and Usbeks who are not aware of their generic origin. The latter belong to the city people of the Usbek republic and rural population, preeminently those of Ferghana and Chorezma.

Distinct among the europoid groups are the constituent elements of the second order, first of all the tall, slender, fair-skinned, with obviously manifested in the turkmans who are known as the "Cossacks" of



northern Africa and the sikhanis of India. On the basis of paleoanthropological materials we further distinguish a comparatively tall and short-headed element, distributed among the Tadjiks and Usbeks who have no knowledge of generic division. As to the relation of this type to the short-headed type (Alpine) of western Europe, this remains so far undecided. Alongside with this stands out the aremenoid elements, most notably present among the native Jews, Arabs, Iranians, Tadjiks and considerably sharper among the Usbeks.

The mongoloid element among the middle Asia nationalities appears in two varieties: 1 - in the form of so-called Turkish (according to Deniker) among the kirghiz or Tianshan, who, however, are to a greater extent mongoloids, than, for instance, the Cossacks; 2 - Mongolians proper or central Asiatic variety

Besides anthropological materials was also compiled demographic information, illustrating high prolificness among the settled population of middle Asia. Thus, the claim so frequently propounded as to the regress in multiplication among the migrated Europeans who practice intermarriage with the natives seems to fail in the light of factual evidence. The physical development of the kirghiz children as well as of the adults was investigated by the same expedition and showed satisfactory results notwithstanding the fact of prevailing diseases among them, especially





syphilis. The local board of health is waging a  
 scientific battle.

Thus, our sketch, brief as it is, suffices to indicate the considerable amount of research which the Soviet anthropologists succeeded in achieving in a period of 15 years among the nations of middle Asia, effecting thereby a closer approach to the difficult problems of race genesis and development known to the anthropological sciences a short time ago.

The nationalities of Caucasus, Armenia and Azerbydtsan were investigated by local anthropologists and collaborators of the Moscow Anthropological Institute. At the same time were also studied the Abazunts, Adygs, Balkars, Karatzavts, Csets, Nohait of the northern Caucasus, the Armenians, and Turks of the district Handzinsk, and the turkmens of the Stavropol'sk region. On the basis of craniological materials pertaining to the Armenians, Prof. W. W. Bunak published in 1927 a research on the anthropology of middle Asia. A series of work was published by E. M. Semenskya; these works deal with the group blood of the Caucasian nationalities, and we shall have more to say about them later on. The anthropological study of the Azerbydstan nationalities was accomplished by the society for the investigation of the mentioned nationalities in conjunction with which, in 1927, was organized an anthropological committee which carried on their work under the leadership of Prof. N. I. Anserov.

The results obtained by this committee gave rise to the following works: of M. Efendi-zda, which treats of the



physical development of the turskian youth (technician students) and infants of the turskian nationalities; of K. Balakishev on the size of the pelvis of the turkskian women; of N. I. Anserov on the medico-anthropological characteristics of the Turkish women and the talishians. In the interval between 1928 and 1930 N. I. Anserov and his collaborators performed a systematic study of the Tats of various areas of Azerbydtsan and the gorskian Jews. The result of the stated investigations have been further taken up and developed in discussions advanced by the participants of the expedition, in reports delivered at the anthropological conference.

On the anthropology of the Crimean nationalities also appeared a series of works. The Tartars were studied by A. Z. Nosov and other investigators, who also investigated the Bulgars of the Crimean and Melitopol regions as well as the Greeks of the Marypolisk district. The Bulgars and Greeks of the same areas were likewise studied by the collaborators of Prof. L. P. Nikolaev, O. V. Nedrihailov and G. I. Tsutsukalo. German colonists were studied in several southern areas of USSR (Odessian, Melitopolisk, and Sumperopol districts) with special attention. L. G. Winch investigated the anthropology of the Germans in the colonies Myvertal and Einehpels of the Melitopol region. Her work on these colonists is being published now.

From among the western Finns the expedition of the USSR Academy of Science made a close study of Karels, an anthropological report of whom has been delivered by D. A. Zolotarev. Alexandrow, Prelov, Yols investigated small Finnish tribes of the Leningrad





region. Research has also been undertaken on the Weps (Tzuchars) of the northwestern part of the Tokeropovetsk region and Lodynopol'sk county. New data on the Kops, who are scarcely known in anthropological literature, is being offered in the work of Alexandrov, Nurk and Yols, who investigated the red Armenians, inhabitants of the Komi area. As to the supposed isolation of the Koms from other Finnish tribes the investigation could find no substantial evidence. The given material exhibits among the Koms two types: one of shorter head and darker complexion, more frequently observable in the Ust-Sykol'sk region and approaching closer to the Votyakam and Pemiakam; the other with a medium head and a lighter complexion, frequently found in the areas Izshma-petchersk and ust-yyskom. This type is more strongly subjected to European influence.



Tom Higby Age 14 years, 34 years old  
I have been in this country recently years  
and can so easily speak the language  
He does not in any way appear to feel  
himself as one with the body of the na-  
tion, but seems rather to regard him-  
self as not only a stranger, but as some-  
what of an outcast.

His father was a large country land-  
owner in Ohio; the family,  
including distant relatives consisted  
of many members. Living conditions  
were good, but he received little  
of education, and he had never known  
what is hard labor. The land was ex-  
ceptionally fertile and the surrounding  
forest abounded in game. He considered  
this life as a life of idleness and was  
superior to that which he came to know  
the last winter years of his residence in  
the States. He cites the age of his father  
was said to be 75 years at the time of  
his opinion of the subject for no rea-  
soning basis.

He does not give economic reasons  
some of the reasons for his leaving home.





2. He came to the states to see his brother, the only member of the family who had got a college education and who had become a district attorney in California.

From the time of his arrival in 1914 until 1922 he worked as a laborer on highways, in logging camps, and for two years in a gold mine in Alaska. He says that at that time life was "easy" and that he liked the state.

From 1922 until the present, he says his "luck" has changed, and he has known nothing but hard work, poverty, and death. He has known no compensations for his hard life, and has not been able to consider marriage as even a remote possibility. He says the problems of his own upkeep have been more than he has been able to solve.

Although he has taken out his first papers he has voluntarily agreed to return to Russia, but disposes of never being able to do so. He says he cannot save enough money for his fare.

When questioned as to the relative merits of the existing governments in



3. Russia and the United States, he shows  
no evidence of partiality. He does not, in  
any, single or any economic system  
which gives him a chance to fail. He  
is inclined to believe that the "new" of  
culture to find a permanent home in a  
nation long since.

Submitted by [illegible]





H.C. Beckwith  
Feb.4,1935

### Russian

Grim and tragic has ~~ever~~ been Russia's fate from the time of Catherine, the great and Ivan the terrible down to the present experiment, which all the world is watching.

Although Ivan's history is brief, due to the fact that he was apparently suspicious of answering questions or volunteering information, I was able, however, to find out that our subject was born in Petrograd, then St. Petersburg, residing at former capital of Czars for five years before departing for Vladivostock, Siberia in nineteen -eighteen, where he lived up to nineteen-thirty-three and then across to San Francisco.

A cobbler by trade and ~~at which~~ business he earns a livelihood here. Ivan also speaks fluent English and appears to have been well educated; one of the so-called white Russians evidently.



Mr. S. lives in a two room furnished apartment, on the second floor of an apartment house on Turk Street. Mr S was born in Set Petersburg, Russia. The parents of Mr S were also born in Set Petersburg (Leningrad).

Mr S's father was a store owner in Set Petersburg. He dealt in goods of immediate consumption.

Mr S. attended a private gymnasium in Set Petersburg, and gave more time to his physical culture than to the sciences.

In 1916 Mr S joined The Russian Army, and went to fight against Germany. Mr. S was 18 at the time (born in 1898).

Mr S, after The Revolution in Russia was carried on the wave of The Revolutionary war to Harbin, Manchuria. He was gradually retreating with the rest of the White army.

In 1920 Mr S worked as a life guard on the river Songari (Harbin), in 1921, 1922, 1923 he worked in the Chinese Eastern R.R. repairing shop, in Harbin, as a skilled laborer, making 120 gold rubles





a month.

In July of 1923 Mr S arrived in San Francisco on the S.S. 'Corea Maru'.

Mr S was always fond of sports, and in St. Petersburg he owned an automobile. He knew that in America he may get everything of the kind, - it was the main reason why he left Harbin.

In July of 1923 Mr S obtained a job on The Ship-yard in San Francisco but had all of his front teeth knocked out in an accident during work. He changed the job for one in Prockett, California, and worked there as a laborer until 1928, making \$4.50 a day.

Mr S. bought a big car (Pathfinder), and went to Detroit. (His girl friend insisted on immediate marriage but he did not feel just ready).

Mr S. worked in Detroit on the Ford Motor factory, making over \$6 a day during 1929, 1930, 1931.

In 1932 Mr S returned to San Francisco, and started to work for a glass factory as a furnaceman, making \$120 a month.

Mr S still works on this factory, does not marry anybody, and goes to church. (He belongs to the Russian Orthodox Church. For his apartment Mr S pays \$15 a month.

By John Geydeff.

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Russian

L 29

M. ~~The party~~ was born in Kiev, Russia on May 27<sup>th</sup>, 1879. He ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> the oldest of two children, a boy and girl. His father, at the time of his birth, and <sup>during</sup> his boyhood, was a small manufacturer, the nature of which he did not disclose. The city ~~among other things~~ was ~~known~~ noted as a great manufacturing city center.

M. says that while his father was not considered wealthy, ~~as wealth and~~ <sup>according to standards</sup> in Russia, <sup>he</sup> was in poor financial circumstances. But unlike our country, they never had at that time, what we would <sup>regard as</sup> "the middle class," you were either classified as an aristocrat or a peasant.

<sup>he was</sup> While a small boy, and attending the public school, ~~M. remembered~~ there was constant unrest among the so-called peasant class, and revolutionary agitation <sup>was</sup> constantly <sup>carried on</sup>. Many of these <sup>were</sup> unfortunate, who made known their protests, were arrested and sent away





without trial, to serve their <sup>own</sup> time in  
Siberia, which in most cases meant <sup>certain</sup> ~~sure~~  
death. The <sup>eyes</sup> was an absolute despot.  
And it was <sup>with</sup> this terrible discipline that  
he hoped to break the spirit of his subjects.

M. knew that his father <sup>was</sup> in some  
way was interested in these secret meetings,  
and while <sup>he was</sup> not arrested at that time, ~~he was~~  
~~that~~ <sup>he was</sup> suspected, <sup>was</sup> being watched,  
and had many times been called up  
and questioned.

When M. was twelve years of age his  
father, for reasons he never found, disposed  
of his business, at a sacrifice, and moved  
his family to the city of Aden. This city is  
made up of a cosmopolitan population; <sup>it is</sup> ~~not~~  
not clean, wide paved streets, great Municipal  
and Gov buildings and terraced gardens.

He now knew that for some reason  
his father was in hiding. And this condition  
continued for a year. It was ~~then~~ <sup>that</sup> his  
father insisted that the family go to the  
home of the brother of his mother, then living  
in London, England. <sup>He informed them</sup> ~~that~~





of six months, after he had completed  
some unfinished business, he would  
join them there. <sup>from</sup> The way his mother  
broke down and cried, at this unexpected  
news. <sup>Mr.</sup> He had a feeling that he <sup>was</sup> ~~would~~ go and  
~~would~~ see his father. By this time they had  
little money left, and <sup>were forced to</sup> sail ~~in~~ second class,  
but the voyage was clean and comfortable.  
<sup>They</sup> Found no landing in London, <sup>that the</sup> uncle  
who had never married, machine ~~very~~  
comfortable circumstances, and <sup>was able to</sup> ~~found~~  
a good home for them. The father had  
written the family constantly for the past  
six months after their arrival, and <sup>then</sup>  
months went by, <sup>without</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>soon</sup> ~~and then~~  
the dreadful news came, <sup>they learned of</sup> ~~his~~ <sup>his</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>his</sup>  
sentence to Liberia at hard labor, for  
twenty years, which they all knew meant  
certain death, for most of the poor un-  
fortunates, who were banished to Liberia  
in those dark days, never were permitted  
to return. And to this day they <sup>have</sup> ~~never~~  
known <sup>of</sup> his fate.





While in London M. had continued his schooling. By this time he had a good knowledge of English, as did his sister; he regrets, <sup>however, that</sup> at that time he did not take up a trade or vocation of some kind. When ~~the age of~~ <sup>M. was</sup> twenty, his female died suddenly of heart failure, leaving what property he had to M's mother. After the estate was settled, and all debts paid, they decided to come to the United States. They knew that for any of them ever to return Russia, would mean ~~an~~ <sup>a</sup> death.

At the age of twenty one, we found M. in New York City, where <sup>the family</sup> lived in a modest, but clean flat. For the first six months they did nothing, and then his mother, still having a little money and wishing to help to the best of her ability, conceived the idea of opening a restaurant in the Russian quarter. ~~and~~ <sup>With the</sup> family forming a ~~company~~ <sup>corporation</sup>, the extra expense would be light.





Thus they did, and while not making  
a great deal of money, <sup>they</sup> managed to make  
a good living and saved a little.

They stayed in this new location for  
five years, after which they secured  
larger quarters. His sister having mar-  
ried in the mean time, M. ~~continued~~  
to remain with his mother, insisting at  
this time that she ~~should~~ retire ~~for~~ as  
much needed rest and take it away;  
<sup>since</sup> she had given him his start, it was up  
to him from now on to take care of her.  
<sup>He</sup> ~~said~~ <sup>that</sup> many times when <sup>they were</sup> short of help  
he waited on table, and helped in the  
cooking; ~~for which~~ in after years he was  
<sup>very</sup> ~~much~~ thankful for having had the  
experience.

While still at the same location and  
at the age of thirty, <sup>he</sup> married a Russian  
girl, rented a larger flat, and insisted  
<sup>that</sup> his mother live with them. After being  
married four years, <sup>he was</sup> ~~found~~ ~~himself~~ the  
father of two children, both girls.

They then decided to move to Detroit





where he bought a location, ~~and~~ con-  
tinued in the restaurant business ~~and~~  
he did fairly well. Then when the boom came  
with its flooding of rents and wages,  
~~it~~ took him some <sup>time</sup> to see the <sup>that</sup> ~~was~~ had  
<sup>decreasing</sup> ~~was depleting~~ his profits. <sup>He</sup> ~~he~~ tried  
a new location <sup>x</sup> with no better results, so to  
keep from going broke, sold out <sup>up</sup> ~~for what~~  
he could get and chalked <sup>this</sup> ~~up~~ <sup>venture</sup> ~~the~~  
profit, ~~and~~ <sup>had</sup> ~~and~~ experience.

He decided <sup>as</sup> ~~his next move~~ <sup>to come</sup>  
California, and <sup>chose</sup> ~~decided on~~ San Francisco  
<sup>the city</sup>.  
So at the age of <sup>he</sup> ~~forty~~ <sup>1</sup> found himself  
in the city of the ~~Golden Gate~~ <sup>after</sup>  
~~settling~~ <sup>entering</sup> his family and ~~settling~~ <sup>his</sup>  
children in school. <sup>he</sup> ~~he~~ began ~~to~~ <sup>seek</sup> ~~for~~  
suitable location <sup>x</sup> for the only business he  
had ever known, the restaurant business.  
But in order to feel his way, and give his  
judgment time to operate, <sup>he</sup> ~~he~~ decided to get  
a job as a cook for a <sup>time</sup> ~~while~~ <sup>this</sup> ~~period~~ <sup>he</sup> ~~he~~ cooked  
and made good ~~at~~ <sup>at</sup> different  
<sup>establishments</sup> ~~places~~ for a matter of three years  
after which he thought it time to take  
~~what was~~ <sup>given</sup> him a ~~good~~ <sup>income</sup>.





a chance <sup>on his own</sup> ~~for himself.~~ In the mean time  
he had lost the first friend, pal, and  
advisor, he had even had his mother <sup>for</sup>  
~~her~~ advice and good judgment ~~lost~~ <sup>had</sup>  
paid some fine money & lost everything.  
She had now recovered from the shock  
of her father's sad fall and <sup>had</sup> ~~lost~~ <sup>1</sup> ~~lost~~ <sup>1</sup> of a  
broken heart.

This time he decided on taking his chances, down on the water front; rent was reasonable, and he could cater to the cheaper ~~element~~ <sup>trade</sup> with no great outlay in equipment. <sup>He</sup> Had to put in long hours and while he did not make a fortune, he had the satisfaction of once more working for himself.

After remaining at this location for many years, <sup>he</sup> was taken ill, <sup>was</sup> and forced to sell. This was in 1930. After recovering, the depression was on, and <sup>he</sup> decided to wait for improved conditions before going back into business. ~~Since~~ He had saved enough money to have made a few wise investments in Real Estate, ~~that~~ <sup>which</sup> give him a fine income!





This added to occasional <sup>8</sup>  
~~and with it but~~ <sup>ing</sup> ~~days~~ ~~and~~  
~~good cooking~~ <sup>ing</sup> ~~at~~ ~~cook~~ ~~the~~ ~~and~~  
his family can get along very nicely.  
M. is very grateful to the country  
for the manner in which his family <sup>and himself</sup>  
have been treated; he is <sup>likewise</sup> gratified for having  
been able to ~~have~~ give his two daughters  
a good education. ~~that~~ He has no desire  
to see Russia again, for it remains  
to him <sup>nothing</sup> but a bitter memory.

Asked as to what his reactions were  
toward the present Government in Russia  
under the Bolsheviks <sup>M.</sup> says the prin-  
ciples and ideas of Soviet Russia for the  
great mass of the people are good. But,  
as in the days of the czar, selfishness  
rules, and ~~that~~ many of the Bolsheviks  
in the past have been as greedy, cruel  
and blood thirsty <sup>the rulers in</sup> as the days of the  
czar. He <sup>states</sup> that <sup>1</sup> they are sending out and  
advocating unformable propaganda in  
this country, making the Russian people  
a hated and misunderstood race,





for all unfortunately are judged by the  
acts of <sup>the</sup> few. In spite of their five and  
six year plans, thousands are starving  
in Russia. each year. ~~In this great land~~  
~~of plenty~~ → He feels, as well,

That they have been making a great  
nation, <sup>composed in the past</sup> ~~mostly of which~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~have been~~ ~~most~~  
worshippers <sup>in</sup> the Christian religion, a  
nation of atheists. M. claims →

That the men of ~~hand~~ <sup>who</sup> are all workers  
of life, those <sup>who</sup> might have brought light  
out of darkness, were ~~mostly~~ ~~slighted~~  
in the early days of the revolution. ~~oppressed~~  
~~by the Soviet Government~~

~~I have not meant to offend at all~~  
~~to go back to his native land.~~

~~Yermolov~~ M. Phelps





Reported by A. [unclear]  
February 26, 1935

Examination of Russian immigrant  
Mr. A.

Mr. A. was born in Tomsk, Siberia, on November 9, 1899, when his father was a soldier in Russian Army.

Up to 1907 his family had its residence in Vladivostok where <sup>the</sup> father of Mr. A. was the owner of grocery store and house.

Conditions of that time were very favorable and family was prosperous.

In 1915 Mr. A. became clerk in the Post office at Vladivostok and at the same time passed examination in junior college (Gymnasium).

In 1917 he <sup>was</sup> going to enter the University at Vladivostok, but was mobilized to join Army and sent to the city of Nikolsk. In 1919 he was promoted to become an officer in the Army and participated in many battles.

During this time, 1919-21, Mr. A. had many ~~the~~ experiences, ~~he~~ was captured by enemy several times, nearly shot as a spy, was on an edge of starvation, etc. In 1921, Mr. A. was transferred from Army to the fleet, Naval service brought a considerable





relief to him. On account of his knowledge of machines and his technical education, and as former army officer, Mr. A. was appointed ~~as a man~~ in charge of machines. The duties were easy, conditions of life good. But in 1922, under the victorious approach of Red Army, the fleet of Far-East was forced to leave Vladivostok.

On their way to Shanghai they lost one of their ships ('Didimov'). From Shanghai the part of this fleet in which ~~was~~ Mr. A. went to Philippine islands. On their way there one more vessel ('aiaks') was lost.

On the Philippines Mr. A. worked on banana plantations; first as a common laborer, then as a boss. He was in charge of 37 Russian and 230 natives, the time of work was twelve hours a day, his compensation \$50<sup>00</sup> a month (no board). The unpleasant aspects of this work were due to his ignorance of local dialects of native laborers, climate and malaria, and especially common (often en masse) suicides of white laborers unable to bear hardships of work, climate, and conditions of living.

Mr. A. changed his employment and





went to work as foreman for lumber company where in addition to the some \$50<sup>00</sup> a month compensation for 12 hours working day he was given board and lodging. By that time ~~Mr. A.~~ acquired knowledge of Spanish, <sup>the</sup> native dialect, and English.

In 1925, he became a salesman for automobile parts. At beginning his compensation was \$37<sup>00</sup> a month, but rapidly his earnings reached \$250<sup>00</sup> a month. At the same time he participated in cultural life and work of Russian colony on the islands. ~~Mr. A.~~ organized Russian club, lectured on many subjects of interest, established a society for the mutual aid, and Russian musical society.

In 1930, he ~~got~~ married ~~in~~ Russian girl, became a citizen of Philippine Islands and thought that it will be his permanent place of residence.

But depression and proposed independence of Philippine Islands forced American firms to curtail their operations. Mr. A., being ~~now~~ a married man was worried; his income decreased, the unhealthy climate began to show its effect, ~~Mr. A.~~ became more and more subjected to sickness.





Suicides of some of his friends gave additional reason for his decision to leave Philippine Islands and to go to the U.S.A. and  
 On February 4, 1932, Mr. A. arrived at San Francisco. He tried at first to become a salesman of automobile parts, but depression made demand for this commodity very slight, so Mr. A. was forced to give up this occupation. Nine months he worked as painter and decorator; for 10 months he was again salesman but for Fuller Brush Co. now the abolition of prohibition gave him a possibility to apply his ability as salesman in the new field, he became a salesman for Russian (Siberian) liquor company 'Troyka'.

There in the U.S.A., the same, as on Philippine Islands, Mr. A. is an active member of his community and participant in all its cultural and social undertakings. He is member of Russian Club, Secretary of Literary Society, Secretary of society for the mutual aid, etc.

Mr. A. regards U.S. as his second mother-country adopted by him in place of lost one, Russia. He approves the active methods employed in business and social life of America, the development of technological improvements





and employment of labor saving machinery  
in industry which makes life of american  
laborer (easy) easier than in foreign countries.

A. Nijlandiff



47. March 7th

Mr V. lives in a comfortable room furnished by The hospital where he works. Mr V was born in central Russia (Perm). The parents of Mr V. were also born in central Russia. His

Mr V's father was a merchant; he dealt in furs and skins, and lost his life during the Russian Revolution.

Mr. V's mother died earlier, and Mr V. was taken care of by a colonel of the Russian army, and Mr V's sister.

Mr V. arrived in Harbin, Manchuria in 1919 together with this colonel.

In 1924 Mr V. enrolled in Harbin's gymnasium but did not graduate since the colonel went to San Francisco, and obtained a janitorial work in this city. He sent to Mr V. some money, and in 1929 Mr V. arrived in San Francisco on a Japanese S.S. under the students quota. Mr V was 21 at the time.

Mr V. attended a business college in San Francisco





working part time as a dishwasher.

Since 1931, however, Mr V was not able to attend college because his work required a full time.

The immigration authorities started to hunt him, suggesting that he should return to Harbin.

Mr V's funds were short, he was making only \$20 a week, and bought a car for which he had to pay ~~an~~ installment plan, and there was no money to go back to China.

Mr V. began to hide from the people that knew him in order to avoid deportation.

This state of affairs lasted until 1934. ~~in~~ ~~1934~~ Mr V. was legally allowed to stay in this country, and in ~~1934~~ Mr V. took the first paper.

At present he works as a porter in the hospital for a room and board, and \$60 each.

~~Mr~~ <sup>He</sup> V. is: single, belongs to the Russian Orthodox church, and has no children.

By John E Graxdeff.





Born in Moscow - and my father was an  
 importer and exporter, - and what we would  
 call a general trader, + of which there were  
 many in Moscow + before the war and  
 the over throw of the Imperial Regime. -  
 My mother died when I was a mere infant  
 and can but faintly remember her. - I was  
 brought up by a governess and teacher in  
 Moscow until I was 13 years old - and  
 then was sent to school - for 2 years in  
 Berlin and learned German - and at 15 was  
 sent to school in Paris - until I was 17  
 and naturally learned French there, - and  
 for three years + to Rtn and Clifford -  
 and naturally learned English there - and  
 returned to Moscow - at the age  
 of 21 - to enter the business of my  
 father. - my father was one of the  
 largest, in his line of business if  
 not the largest - had a large  
 organization. - When the war  
 broke out I was 24 years old and  
 already had a good part in the (only)



Running of my Father's business, ~~and~~ had  
 become a legal partner - when I was  
 23 years old a year before the war -  
 my Father ~~after~~ many years a widower  
 married again, - a French woman ~~about~~  
 of considerable wealth. - She had been  
 married to an American & who had  
 passed away. - She was most cultured  
 and charming - and truly was glad  
 my Father married her, and to have  
 her reside over <sup>my</sup> his home. -  
 just a few months before the war  
 we were not pleased & with our  
 connections in Canton China - of  
 our source of silk supply - I wanted  
 to go - and look for a new firm to  
 supply us, & But my Father thought  
 he would like to do this import-  
 ant ~~work~~ <sup>errand</sup> & himself. ~~And~~ too -  
 His wife & wanted to come to America  
 to look after some of her affairs &  
 which had been & needing her  
 attention for sometime. - so it  
 was decided - that ~~he and his wife~~ <sup>they</sup>  
 should go ~~when~~ sooner had they  
 left <sup>than</sup> war was declared between  
 Germany and France -



(4)

Business at once ~~became~~<sup>went</sup> to a great feat<sup>ure</sup> of  
prosperity, & my Father ~~was~~<sup>being</sup> buying lots of  
goods and shipping them & for us and me  
were selling them as fast as they came.  
Food prices were going up & and while we  
always handled a great many food  
items from America I advised him in  
Tokio & that as soon as he arrived in  
San Francisco & to buy large quantities  
of canned food. - He thought this a  
good plan and advised me to  
cable & to have the equivalent of \$250,000  
in gold & cabled to his credit  
at our ~~cross~~ Correspondent Bank in San  
Francisco & which was done &  
at once as we had a tremendous  
amount of surplus money in account of  
the big profits and large sales.  
Of course ~~now~~ me too, were in the  
war by this time & and the first  
shipment & was confiscated enroute  
to us in Moscow & and (see)



④

This caused us a loss of 38,000,-  
I called my father ~~and told him~~  
to send no more & had to stay  
in San Francisco & until further  
advice from me. - Of course he  
had no financial troubles & for  
the balance of the 20,000 - was  
at his command in San Francisco.  
In the meantime & I did not have  
to go into the Army & so I ~~being~~ <sup>was</sup> the  
head of my concern & and we  
had tremendous amounts of dried  
fats and Beans, & flour etc in our  
warehouse - ~~and~~ the Russian  
Government & thought it best for  
me to stay and run this off business  
and keep on getting goods. -  
But soon things became difficult  
we began to feel the pinch of the  
war, food became scarce & -  
soon - I was ~~on~~ <sup>with</sup> the Russian  
Military Staff ~~and~~ <sup>so</sup> food displaced  
~~both~~ <sup>both</sup> for the Civilian population and  
the Army - Of course & my position  
brought me into touch with the



highest officials, and <sup>5</sup> to the Rongaltz.  
Q Counsel my family was of high standing  
in Russia. — My Father wanted to  
return to Russia, — But I begged him  
not to \* on account of Condition. —  
and I told him that some men wanted  
all food nations in food & and coats;  
I <sup>suggested</sup> ~~that~~ he ~~should~~ go with his wife  
to Chicago — and attend to her affairs  
there and then return to San Francisco  
and possibly soon me — <sup>and</sup> ~~may~~ <sup>will</sup> re-  
sume trading ~~again~~ — But in my  
heart I knew this was futile — and a  
week more or less to keep my Father  
and his wife away from all ~~the~~  
~~great~~ honor of war. — Therefore, my  
Father was appointed then the  
Procurement & for he buying agent of  
wheat etc & for the Procurement  
and he stayed in San Francisco  
and also went to Seattle. ~~at~~  
~~to buy~~ in the meantime — I was  
(over)

only, and he never could get back,



not worried for I knew he had  
all the money he needed. But  
things were going from bad to worse  
and it looked <sup>as though</sup> ~~as though~~  
~~that~~ the Allies were going to  
lose the war for a while -  
and everything we might pay  
became black in Russia -  
Our great house in Moscow  
was boarded up & and I was  
allowed one servant & the  
table one of two rooms which  
we kept open in our home.  
I became alarmed more each  
day & at the <sup>near close</sup> ~~end~~ of the war  
I was sent to France on  
a mission of food dispensing for  
the Army, & as we were becoming  
alarmingly low on food, & I had  
a military escort & and I took with me  
a trunk full of my personal gold  
~~quantity~~ to 90,000 & and deposited  
some to my account in a French  
Bank - My reason for doing this was  
that I could see the discontent  
in our Army and among the people



(7)

But I had no idea of what was  
coming, or at least to the extent  
of changes, & - However upon reaching Paris  
I learned more about the true  
conditions in Russia and our Army than  
I had ever learned in Russia itself -  
It was always the Imperial Government  
idea to keep the people in ignorance.  
Then I was doubly glad & I had  
deposited all the money I brought  
with my credit in Paris. - On  
my return to St. Petersburg & I saw the  
end of the war was coming & and  
the end of the Russian Government -  
I was sent back to Moscow to  
see what & use I could be there.  
In St. Petersburg I was told that  
as soon as I returned to Moscow  
I would be visited by a  
certain man & ask him carefully &  
what he had to say to me.  
I was not home - <sup>both years</sup> & - <sup>both years</sup> when  
this man called upon me  
and told me about the  
overthrow of the Government. ~~the~~ (me)  
money - when he never could get back,



He suggested

and I planned side with them  
for fear of trouble and the loss  
of all we had. I said I  
would. It soon came to pass  
and Krenesky was at the  
head. — this story you must  
know what happened —  
and everything everyone had was  
confiscated. ~~But~~ in the street.  
Quickly I was what you said  
on the inside and when the  
collapse of the Krenesky regime  
came, I escaped to Poland  
with much gold and  
I had shipped months before  
over 100,000 worth of the finest  
rabbit skins. In the meantime  
our home was ~~entirely~~ destroyed  
our large warehouse & factory  
yes, every vestige of the walls  
of our home was stripped, all  
the fine furniture taken, silver  
ware etc. — ~~and~~ I said  
I escaped to ~~the~~ Warsaw Warsaw.

Poland. ~~and in the meantime~~ My  
 Father & ad his wife were still in  
 San Francisco and called them I  
 was in Warsaw. They called me  
 to come to N.Y. and they wanted  
 me there to meet me. and went to  
 France & ad in Paris, <sup>and</sup> had my money  
 transferred & to our San Francisco  
 Bank & ad had all the money  
 which I had in Poland & with  
 me. -- So I sailed for America  
 with my possessions. -- You  
 see we also traded in furs &  
 that the skins I had there  
 and they truly were priceless.  
 We had a slow voyage & on  
 account of mine which might  
 be floating around.

Upon my arrival in New York  
 my Father and his wife met  
 me & ad my Father ~~had~~ had (see)



I got & but we were happy ~~at~~ <sup>in</sup>  
 our reunion. & I related to  
 my father the ~~honors~~ <sup>honor</sup> of the  
 revolution & said mind you I  
 did not see the worst of it  
 and that we had lost  
 everything we had in Russia  
 except the <sup>money</sup> ~~monies~~ I had  
 with me and three furs.  
 Of course we had done  
 business with furs in New York  
 before and ~~we~~ disposed  
 of some for 150,000. My  
 father's money had decreased  
 but a few thousand dollars  
 because he had known and  
 met many influential people  
 in San Francisco and had  
 speculated and seemed to  
 have made as much as he  
 needed. ~~and~~ He did this until  
 we had a goodly sum to live

(11)

well. & I told him I did not think  
we could ever go back to Russia  
and that if Kennedy did not want  
some other <sup>sort</sup> of Radical  
government named some -  
for me decided to take on  
money and invest it in good  
American & government Bonds and  
stocks. ~~which we did~~  
after being in New York six months  
summer Mrs. Conroy ~~and~~ decided  
to come to San Francisco for the  
summer - provided the doctor  
~~which we did~~ and I became  
interested in a grain business  
have been ever since. I have  
married & a Berkeley girl & ad  
here two children. ~~I shall~~  
never leave her again. ~~and~~

always cost him money. ~~and~~ he never could get back,



12

Hopefully there ~~will be~~ a ~~city~~  
my father and mother live down  
on the Peninsula in a nice  
house. Of course he is quite  
old & so it will be a dream to  
live as it is to me. When  
I get back at night &  
glam & it all a night.  
most ~~time~~ -

my father's decision to ~~come~~ <sup>go to</sup>  
Santon & Ontario made a  
difference in his life and all  
of ours. & I am certainly hold  
the balance of everything.

I never want to see or hear  
of another war, & my ~~earnest~~  
earnest prayer is that all  
people should ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> able to  
live in peace health and  
comfort.

~~James M. G. G. G.~~

(13)

Of course + we travel around a bit +  
but I would be satisfied never  
to leave the ~~to~~ boundaries of the  
State of California, one has  
everything here -

The depression of this war  
will be felt for 50 years to  
come. - I think if the people  
would pay more attention  
to the U.S.G. - but I don't  
think any of the merchants  
do - I believe much could  
have been accomplished  
to bring better times back -  
if they did. - ~~the~~ ~~all~~ ~~the~~ ~~people~~  
people are all patriots until  
it touches their pocket books  
in no country in the world  
but U.S.G. - would the people  
(me)



have gone on relief and  
suffered the way they have  
here and we still doing  
nothing out an out break.  
I don't think it will ever  
come to pass here -  
and I pray it will not.  
The word revolution  
spell disaster, & that its  
~~whole~~ definition -

Julius E. Manning

In March of 1923 Mr V. on the S.S. "China" arrived in S. F. (He thought to make better in the United St.)

He worked hard as a laborer for different concerns up to ~~the~~ June of 1926, ~~Mr. V's~~ salary did not exceed \$100 a month at that time. He lived in a small room for which the monthly rental was \$12<sup>00</sup>.

In 1926 ~~Mr V.~~ got a steady job on the S.F. Ferry boats, ~~he~~ worked there ever since.

His salary is \$139<sup>40</sup> a month.

About 8 months ago (in 1934) ~~Mr. V~~ moved into two room apartment for which the rent is \$25<sup>00</sup> per month.

Mr. V. is single.

By ~~John Gruzdoff~~.

always cost him money which he never could get back,





4171

January 25<sup>th</sup> 1935

Mr. Victor P. Miekev lives at ~~166~~ Hayes Street, San Francisco in a housekeeping room on the ~~first~~ floor, renting for \$15<sup>00</sup> a month. Mr Miekev moved from Shanghai, China, to ~~1673 McAllister St,~~ San Francisco, into one room, renting in 1931 for \$15 per month. ~~He~~ <sup>and</sup> lived there until moving to Hayes St in 1933.

Victor was born in 1900 in Sarapul, Viatka district, Russia. His parents were both born in Russia, ~~He and his parents~~ <sup>they</sup> belong to Russian Orthodox Church. Victor graduated from Sarapul Junior College.

In 1920 Mr Miekev ~~because of~~ political reasons left Russia for Harbin, where he remained until 1924. There was little to do for Mr ~~Miekev~~ in Harbin, and in ~~the year~~ 1924 he went to Shanghai.

In Shanghai Mr Miekev ~~was doing~~ <sup>did</sup> odd jobs until ~~in~~ <sup>when</sup> 1929, he ~~became~~ married. He and his wife ~~both~~ decided to go to the United States, ~~and in~~ <sup>on</sup> January 14, 1931 on the S.S. Taiyo Maru Mr and Mrs Miekev entered San Francisco.

January 16, 1931 Mr and Mrs Miekev took their first papers. They lived together until 1932, when they ~~took~~ <sup>obtained</sup> a formal divorce.

In 1931 Mr Miekev established a Furniture Moving business, and in 1932 had a \$400 saving account in a local bank. In 1932 his earnings were equivalent to \$110 a month, in 1933 - \$120 a month, and in 1934 only \$52<sup>00</sup> a month.

His business is located at the place where he lives ~~166 Hayes St~~ Mr. V. Miekev <sup>he</sup> has no children.

John Gruzdoff





L 13

Race: Russian

Sex: Male

Age: 48 Years

Mr. X was born in the city of Kiev, Russia, of parents ~~who were~~ in just moderate circumstances. ~~Mr. X had three brothers making four boys his parents had to raise on a very modest income.~~ Mr. X had very little chance to get much schooling as it was only the moneyed class ~~that~~ <sup>born</sup> that could give their children a good education. Mr. X was a natural musician, as ~~was~~ his brothers, ~~as~~ all the boys became master musicians by the time they became of age. One of ~~Mr. X's~~ brothers became band master in the Russian army, with the rank of Colonel, and was killed during the world war. Another brother is now a Professor of Music, at the College of Music, in Odessa.

Mr. X began the study of music when only five years of age, and entered the Kiev School of Music when he became seven years old. At the age of fourteen years he played for Peter Tschaikowsky, the great Russian composer, who, ~~after hearing Mr. X play,~~ offered him a free scholarship at the St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music. At the St. Petersburg Conservatory of Music his genius was at once recognized and he studied under the late Alexander Versbialowitch. After graduation at the age of eighteen, as a cellist, Mr. X played for several years in the Imperial Orchestra at the time the late Leopold Auer was concertmeister, ~~where~~ he played for the late Czar Nicholas of Russia. After leaving the Imperial Orchestra Mr. X toured through Germany and France giving concerts. On the completion of this tour ~~Mr. X again~~ returned to Russia where he remained during the Russian and Japanese war.

When the Russian-Japanese war was over Mr. X decided to come to America. ~~Mr. X~~ arranged for passage to America and landed at Ellis Island, where after undergoing the necessary inspection was allowed

he never could get back,





to enter America, ~~at New York City~~. Being a stranger in a new land and without any friends ~~Mr. X~~ felt very lonely, but as long as he had his best friend, his cello, he did not worry. Being able to speak German as well <sup>as</sup> Russian ~~Mr. X~~ did not have much trouble getting around in New York City. ~~Mr. X's~~ first thought after his arrival in America was to get work with his cello. After inquiring about work as a musician ~~Mr. X~~ found out that he could not get work unless he belonged to the musicians union. Being in America only two days he joined the musicians union and received a few engagements. After ~~Mr. X~~ had been in New York City a short time and his artistic ability became known ~~Mr. X~~ was offered the position as supervisor of the Cello Department of the College of Music of Cincinnati, which ~~Mr. X~~ accepted. During ~~Mr. X's~~ stay of ~~three years~~ in Cincinnati he was also first cellist of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. After three years in Cincinnati ~~Mr. X~~ returned to New York City where he accepted an engagement as first cellist of the New York Symphony Orchestra. Then ~~Mr. X~~ accepted an engagement as first cellist of the Orchestra of the Manhattan Opera House, playing often as soloist. ~~Mr. X~~ made his home in New York City for a period of ten years, during which time he made many tours out of New York City with large productions staged by Mr. Savage and Mr. Hammerstein. During one of these tours ~~Mr. X~~ met a young lady while playing in the ~~City of~~ Philadelphia and married the young lady, in 1910. After what ~~Mr. X~~ terms "three years of nightmares" he separated from his wife and divorced her. During a symphony concert in Chicago, ~~during one of his tours~~, ~~Mr. X~~ played in trio with Walter Damrosch and Alexander Saslavsky. After ten years of playing out of New York City, all of which time he was not able to save much money, on account of making a bad marriage, and trying to help his fellow musicians which always cost him money which he never could get back,





( 3 )

~~He~~ decided that he wanted to come to the West coast, so ~~he~~ bought a ticket to Seattle, Washington. On arriving in Seattle ~~Mr. X~~ could see that there was a good field for students, ~~while~~ <sup>and he</sup> playing soon attracted an unusually large number of students. ~~Mr. X~~ <sup>He</sup> was given charge of the Cello Department of the Cornish School of Music of Seattle. Mr. X was also cellist in the Armstrong Trio, a well known musical organisation of the Northwest, ~~during his stay in Seattle.~~ While in Seattle ~~Mr. X~~ met a young lady, ~~who was~~ born and raised in Spokane, Washington, and after a short courtship they were married. This marriage proved to be a very happy one for Mr. X. After living in Seattle for ten years ~~Mr. X~~ moved his home to San Francisco, California, where he intends to remain. During ~~Mr. X's~~ <sup>his</sup> residence in San Francisco he has enjoyed engagements with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra as well as ~~many~~ other engagements, which have attracted ~~many~~ students, ~~to Mr. X for instruction.~~ The great decline in music during the depression years has cut great inroads into Mr. X's savings and now that music engagements are so few ~~Mr. X~~ <sup>he</sup> has to live as economically as possible in order to make ends meet.

Harry E. Loh





However, on the way there...

I have lived in America 12 years already. Arrived here with my husband from Harbin, where we had lived a few years. <sup>and of 1918</sup> I was born in a small village near Cheliabinsk (Челябинск), 40 years ago. Ours was a large and very <sup>affluent</sup> prosperous family. Father was in the grain storage business, and was making very good money. Mother was busy in the household; and I, three sisters and three brothers, helped our parents.

When some 11 years of age, I was graduated from a parochial\* school, and have not ~~been~~ studying since. In 1917 all our family <sup>emigrated</sup> ~~parted~~ because of the Revolution and the Bolsheviks. I found myself in Omsk, where my elder married sister lived. Here I made an acquaintance with a Chekh (Чех) soldier with whom I fell in love, and went with him toward Vladivostok [Together with the rest of the Chekh troops, presumably].

\* [сельская школа may be equivalent to parochial school]



13

I have lived in America 12 years already.  
Arrived here with husband from Russia,  
where we had lived a few years. I was  
born in a small village near Chelabinsk  
(Tatars), 40 years ago. I was a large  
and very prosperous family. Father was  
in the grain storage business, and was making  
very good money. Together with my  
the household, and, I was with me  
three children: Robert and two others.  
When some 11 years of age, I was put  
started for a parochial school, and  
have not been studying since. In 1917  
all our family moved because of the  
Revolution and the Bolsheviks. I  
found myself in a new, strange way  
which was very different from those  
I made an acquaintance with a  
Greek & his wife with whom I fell  
in love, and went with him to America.  
Bolsheviks [together with the rest of the  
Greek troops, presumably].

\* [certain names may be equivalent to parochial school]



However, on the way there, I changed my mind about binding my fate ~~with~~ to him, and so stayed in Chita. That was, it seems, at the end of 1918. In Chita I found work as cashier in a bakery-café, which was frequented by an officer. I got acquainted and intimate with him. Two years after [when Japanese troops & White Guards left Chita] we moved to live in Harbin. Here we had a legal (church) marriage. We lived not badly at all; i.e., he served on Chinese [Eastern] R.R. In 1922 we moved over to America, to San Francisco, where we lived four years; and then moved to Chicago. In San Francisco I worked in a factory of ready-made apparel, and my husband worked as an electrotechnician at one firm. Here a son was born to us.

mother, and 2001

However, on the way there, I changed  
 my mind about buying any land  
 to him, and so stayed in White.  
 That was, it seems, at the end of 1912.  
 In White I found more or less  
 in a factory, which was separated  
 by an office. I got acquainted with  
 industrial units here. When I was  
 I then began to go to White  
 left [White] and moved to live in  
 there we had a large (white) house  
 and the land was sold at a low  
 price on [White] [White] K.T.  
 In 1912 we moved over to [White]  
 to live [White], where we lived  
 for years, and then moved to  
 Chicago. In the [White] I worked  
 in a factory of ready-made apparel,  
 and my husband worked as a  
 electrician and we lived there  
 a few more years.



In Chicago we bought a rooming-house, which gave us a good income. Besides this, my husband had ~~not~~ a ~~best~~ position. Such was our life till 1930. At that time the depression had shown itself ~~already~~: the rooming-house business got worse; husband lost his job. After that he left for San Francisco, and a few months later I followed him. Here we parted; and a year after, divorced. Our son stayed with his father, and I married again. At the present time my new husband works as a longshoreman; and I, as before, at the ready-made apparel factory. We live quite all right. I correspond with my relatives, but very seldom. From their letters I learned that father, mother, and brother died;



In Chicago we bought a rooming house, which gave us a good income. Besides this, my husband had not a cent of pocket money. Just now we are left with 1830. At that time the depression had thrown itself entirely. The rooming house business got worse, husband lost his job. After that he left for San Francisco, and a few months later I followed him. There we parted, and a year after, I returned. For we had stayed with his father, and I married again. At the present time my new husband works as a typographer, and I am before at the ready work. I am quite happy. The life quite all right. I correspond with my relatives, but my children, I am sure, I know that father, mother, and brother died.

and the rest of my relatives live quite passably. One brother has a governmental job, and occupies quite an important position. With my former husband I have been on good terms. He calls on us rather seldom, but quite often sends to me my son.

Mrs. Kewey, it was her Russian name, was 15 at the time (born in 1904). She had not been married previously. Mrs. Kewey belongs to the Russian Orthodox Church.

In 1922 Mr. and Mrs. Kewey bought a five room house on Wisconsin Street, for which they paid \$1600. They lived there until they sold the house, and moved to Missouri Street about 1929.

She never worked anywhere but home. She took a formal divorce in 1931 and in 1932 she became a citizen of the United States.

Mrs. Kewey gets \$60 a month from her former husband, and lives together with her two children: Al (born in 1921) who goes to a junior high school and home work (W 1925) who goes to a school.

Mrs. Kewey has a fine personality and is very well liked by everyone who knows her.



and the rest of my relations are  
quite friendly. One brother has  
a governmental job, and occupies  
quite an important position. With  
my former husband I have been  
at good terms. He calls on us  
rather seldom, but quite often  
wishes to see my son.

February 1, 1935  
287 S. F. John Gurdieff

Mrs Mary Lewry and her children live at 2425<sup>1</sup>  
Mission Street, San Francisco in a 4 room flat renting  
for \$20 per month. Mrs Lewry came to San Francisco in  
July of 1920 on the military transport "Modavaska".

Mrs Lewry was born near Vladivostok, Siberia, and both  
of Mrs Lewry's parents were born in Russia.

Mrs Lewry attended the gymnasium of Vladivostok  
for 6 years. She met Mr Lewry, an American soldier, in  
1919, and that year they were married. Mrs Lewry, or  
Miss Mary Chekatonova, as it was her Russian name, was  
15 at the time (born in 1904). She had not been married  
previously. Mrs Lewry belongs to the Russian Orthodox Church.

In 1922 Mr and Mrs Lewry bought a five room house  
on Wisconsin Street, for which they paid \$1600. They  
lived there until they sold the house, and moved to Mission  
Street in about 1929.

Mrs Lewry never worked anywhere but home. She took a  
formal divorce in 1931 and in 1932 she became a citizen of  
the United States.

Mrs Lewry gets \$60 a month from her former  
husband, and lives together with her two children: Ali  
(born in 1921) who goes to a junior high school, and Eugene  
(born in 1925), who goes also goes to a school.

Mrs Lewry has a nice personality, and on several occasions  
was elected Queen of the Russian colony in San Francisco.





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San Francisco, Calif. Jan. 28-34.

Dr Paul Radin. Mgr.

Reserch Department.

Mr Ludwick born in Russia in the year of 1854 in a village ~~or otherwise known as~~ a dorf, a dorf is a small settlement with one street, the houses being built on both sides of this street, these villages are quiet numerous, ~~on account~~ the farmers all live in the dorfs instead on their farms as they do in the United States. In this dorf they have their school, churches, and trading quarters, you may compare same to one of our country villages of fifty to one hundred inhabitants with the houses built on both sides of a road going through the center, ~~the~~ dorf was called Liebendorf located approximately thirty miles from Oddessa Russia, which was the nearest large city, and their principal city for ~~to de~~ their shopping ~~at~~ about once a month, this made it necessary to purchase their provision in large quantities, generally several families from the dorf would get together, one of these would make the trip and purchase the supplies for others also, ~~imminem~~ whereby each man would make a trip about every three or four months. This would, at certain times of the year, require four days for the round trip, on account of the bad roads. particularly in the winter months when it was cold with heavy snow storms, ~~the~~ the road leading through some very heavy timbered country. In those early days the timber was infested with wolves, ~~a~~ wolf that is much bigger then the wolf that we have in the U.S. some of them grow to be much larger then a ~~poor~~ good size police dog. In the summer months the wolves would travel the forest independently but in the long winter months when their food become scarce they





would gather ~~and travel in~~ hunt for food in ~~droves~~, having seen as many as one hundred. In severe cold ~~winter~~ and snowy winter months it was very dangerous to travel any great distance particularly through wooded country. During the periods when it was very cold with heavy snow on the ground, it was difficult for these animals to find sufficient food to eat, this caused them to bunch up and travel in ~~droves~~, and they would attack any animal ~~that~~ they may find. The shopping trips were generally delayed in such weather ~~conditions~~, but when it was found necessary to make a trip, certain amount ~~precautions~~ were taken to guard themselves, equipping themselves with shot guns and ammunition, traveling in a double box wagon ~~covered top~~, three horses hitched to the wagon and an old or partly crippled horse leading at the rear of the wagon, which was a protection to the three good horses in case of an attack by a drove of wolves that could not be managed. The old or crippled horse would be unloosed from the wagon and the wolves would attack the animal and eat it, by that time ~~they will~~ have their chance to make their get away, and very seldom would again be followed ~~account of~~ having satisfied the appetite of the vicious animals.. The return trip with provisions were more dangerous then the trip to the shopping district, ~~on account of~~ some of the supplies would throw off an <sup>scent</sup> odor and the ~~scent~~ was picked up and followed up by the animals to the traveling wagon ~~with the provision~~, however in most cases there were but a few animals in a ~~drove~~, in which case there was no cause for alarm, ~~by~~ shooting one or more the balance would soon disappear, and in some cases stop to eat the dead animal, ~~that was~~ shot in desperation to satisfy their hunger. Small flocks afforded much sport for a good marksman, but a large flock brought about much excitement and worry. The horses that they drove apparently





knew the habits of the wolves as well as any man. Three, four or five wolves would not excite them in the least but when ten or more ~~make~~ their apperance, they would ~~then~~ get excited and were difficult to manage. A shopping trip in ~~a~~ severe weather was made with never less than two men, sometimes three and four, and only when it became ~~extremely~~ necessary. Many trips were made with no sign of the animals, but some caused considerable excitment. Regardless the travelers were always glad when they returned home, even without a wolf tail to tell.

In the early days in these dorfs the school master, was the lord and master of the school children, regardless of when and where anything happened. The schoolmaster felt it was his duty to adminster punishment for any mischief caused by any of his pupils. regardless ~~of where it happened~~, in school, at home or elsewhere. And it was generally known that he was a proffessor with the stick and strap. maintaining a strict diciplin at all times. This has caused school children to loose all interest in their studies . No efforts were made to gain the interest of the children to promote them to greater efficiency.

To be continued.

By A. Forth



Reported by A. Lifantiyeff  
February 19, 1935.

The Biography of Russian  
immigrant Sh.

Mr. Sh. was born February 10, 1896, in the city of Ufa, Siberia. His parents were richest merchants very slightly educated. Their desire was to give their son systematic education in order to open him way in higher strata of society, way which was close for themselves regardless of their financial security. The illiterate merchant class of Russia was rated very low so far as social position was concerned in Russia of that time. Mr. Sh. received the education in the field of liberal arts, so commonly given to Russian youth of that time and which was necessary in order to be admitted in Universities of Russia. This system of education develops general intelligence, gives the critical approach to the philosophical problems, ideas, arguments you with modern and ancient literature, history and languages, but it lacks in the development of character, practical adaptability, and capacity to solve problems of every day life, so necessary in order to form correct judgement and more right decision.





When his education was equal to that <sup>of</sup> American junior college, Mr. Sh. was recruited to the Army (1917) in order to participate in operation on German front.

The effect of Army discipline on him was disaster. In first place the treatment to which Mr. Sh. was subjected is prescribed to the completely illiterate mass of peasant population, who as a rule ~~was~~ very unable ~~often was~~ not able to distinguish their right foot from their left ~~one~~. Obviously the ~~result of~~ subjecting to the same disciplinary rules and regulations the man of education and refinement brought many disappointments to the latter. The critical mind of Mr. Sh. could not help ~~not to~~ see <sup>in</sup> the abuses in Army organization, its internal intrigue petty ambitions, selfishness, and corruption ~~which~~ reigned supreme and for their sake as well as for personal distinction and gain the common cause and ends of operations were sacrificed at the vast expenses of loss of human life and territory.

Mr. Sh., an intelligent person, foresaw the inevitable end of existent conditions. These conditions became the dire fact in 1917.





The experience of the time of the civil war with its useless cruelty, massacres, and destructions of cities and villages made Mr. Sh. very religious, and the fact, that he reached safely city of Harbin (Manchuria), in 1920, is regarded by him as miracle.

In Harbin Mr. Sh. was forced to acquire some practical knowledge of trade in order to be able to earn his living. He completed the course of <sup>Technical</sup> Electrical School in Harbin and was able (1923) to secure a position on the Far-Eastern Chinese R. Road. During his attendance of this school he met a new type of young people, foreign to his previous environment; these were boys and girls and men of middle age interested in applied sciences and knowledge in order to earn their living, to succeed in life; they were not interested in Romanticism, or sciences of liberal arts, but only in applied trades; they were not utopists, but practical men; they wanted their bread and butter, more of it and every day.

This new environment was unsatisfactory to Mr. Sh. but his salary was good, work easy and not very tiresome, so he stayed there and dreamed about Russia of his past and condition that existed there.





In 1925 he married a girl of the similar romantic nature; they both realized that there <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ not many ~~changes~~ <sup>chances</sup> for the reestablishment of perished conditions of life. New conditions in Russia, as well as in China did not satisfy either of them. So they began to dream about U.S.A. They had impression that in America the individual has an opportunity to develop himself in direction he chooses; that the land of liberty and opportunity with existing organization of federal and states government, dominating individualism, equality of opportunities etc. gives them a desired environment; as well as existing system of education will provide necessary schools and colleges for their proper development of mental and physical capacities of their children.

In 1925 they both resigned their positions on Far-Eastern Chinese R.R. and arrived at Seattle.

On their arrival the numerous disappointments were waiting for them. The work obtainable was well paid but too hard and physically exhausting. Mr. Sh. worked at logger camp at 7.<sup>20</sup> a day but it effected him so destructively, that he changed job and





moved to Los Angeles where he secured easier job of waiter for 75<sup>00</sup> a month room and board. After birth of their first child, girl, the family moved to the San Francisco where both husband and wife worked for the same factory as pressors of clothes. Their income was sufficient not only to maintain comfortable standard of living but <sup>to</sup> save.

Since 1930 the effects of depression oppressed industry in America and the factory work became very irregular. The income was curtailed, cost of living grew day by day, the child demanded additional expenditures.

These conditions gave them idea about purchasing farm and with it of position self depended individuals. They dream of their younger years. The prolongation of depression created more critical attitude toward institutions existing in the U. S. A. The paradox of "Starvation of plenty" was too noticeable to the critically inclined mind of Mr. Sh. Being very religious and highly moral pair, they condemned many custom of the country such as easy divorces, domination of women not only in family life but in public and State's establishments, co-education, crime-wave, indifference of





population to the abuses in government, economic inequality, so far as old evils existing in other countries in which they were resident were forgotten, their dissatisfaction deepened, and the only way out open for them was purchase of the farm.

This experiment was more than disastrous; They purchased farm in company with friend; none of them had any knowledge of agricultural science or practical experience, or local conditions of the markets for <sup>the</sup> products their farm (in question.)

It was chicken farm and the price of eggs since 1933 has not been sufficiently high to compensate for the increasing price of chicken feed.

But regardless of all his troubles Mr. Sh. is of the opinion that after the old, pre-revolutionary Russia, the U. S. A. is the best place to live.

A. Lifantseff





Reported by U. Litwinski

February 12<sup>th</sup>, 1935

Biography of Mr. L., Russian immigrant.

Mr. L. was born on December 11<sup>th</sup> 1876, in St-Petersbourg, Russia. Married in 1901.

After his graduation at the College of Law and jurisprudence of the Imperial University of Juriew (Dorpat) 1902 with degree equivalent to the M. A. of American University, Mr. L. held a number of positions in different governmental departments being in charge of legal questions.

At the same time he was collaborator for the leading Russian Newspaper, "New Time", contributing sport stories and critical <sup>analysis</sup> literary works of Russian and foreign writers published at that time. In 1911, Mr. L. published his own book in which he described the life and activities of revolutionaries inclined students during the years of 1899-1905, time at which L. himself was a student and lecturer of University and had opportunity to observe it.

In 1914, just before the declaration of





1) Secret War, he secured appointment to the Far-East to perform some special work for the Department of Agriculture, with residence at Vladivostok. The war altered the original plan of his duties. As a result of which he resigned from governmental office and upon his application Mr. L. was admitted to the Bar to practice law as attorney (advocate).

1) The life of Far-Eastern part of Russia during World War and first years of revolution was colorful and rich in opportunities, which Mr. L. exercised to the full extent of his ability and capacity. He was attorney in question, collaborator of many <sup>Far-Eastern</sup> newspapers, lecturer in High-Schools (gymnasiums). His total income from 6000 to 10.000 roubles (one rouble = 80 cent.) a year.

1) With failure of White movement in Siberia and withdrawal of occupational armies from Far-East in 1922, Mr. L. was faced with problem to find new occupation under entirely different conditions of life established by Red government of Bolsheviks. The life in Vladivostok under misleading policy and mismanagement





of red officials became intolerable in every respect. The only way out open to Mr. L. was to leave Russia. He went to Harbin (China), in 1925, and after some time of considerable hardship he succeeded to establish himself as a principal (director) of one of High-Schools and lecture in variety of subjects. In this occupation he was fairly successful and secure materially.

The general unrest which existed in the world since 1919 affected the Harbin to considerable extent due not only to the economic difficulties but to the peculiar political situation which existed at that time in China and especially in Manchuria. Mr. L. decided to leave Harbin and to immigrate to the U. S. <sup>with</sup> his son. ~~He and his son.~~

He and his wife arrived at San-Francisco on April 17, 1930.

First year in S. Francisco brought to Mr. L. many disappointments due to several causes of varied nature. The main difficulty was inability to adjust himself to new conditions entirely foreign to





to his background, habits, mores etc., and especially the common lack of adaptability at this age (53).

The second difficulty was the English language; being a man of letters, educated in field of liberal arts, acquainted with ancient languages of Greek and Latin, he mastered easily the understanding readings matters, but conversational language, self-expression, pronunciation, all these factors presented difficulties ~~to overcome~~ which were very hard business. This second fact added to the bitterness of feeling to considerable extent ~~that~~ ~~and~~ only fact that is some. Francisco is in considerable number of Russians in the same position ~~who~~ ~~exists~~ as help ~~making~~ ~~visit~~ makes life of foreign born resident ~~who~~ in such difficulties lightly bearable.

The financial difficulties began ~~themselves~~ themselves in 1931; at first Mr. L. tried to meet them by work as a teacher in Russian Sunday school and lessons given to Russian children in private families. These earnings were never adequate to maintain decent standard of living but ~~it~~ it was possible to get by. With





progress of depression this source of income gradually died out for two reasons: first the number of pupils is limited and as they grow up nobody ~~come~~ <sup>is</sup> to take their place, because <sup>the</sup> new generation depends entirely on American schools; second, with increasing financial stringency fewer and fewer families are able to afford extra expenses which are not connected with life's necessities. By 1933 the sources of income died up completely.

~~The wife~~ <sup>the</sup> of Mr. L., born in 1864, assisted him as much as possible working in houses (as housemaid) or <sup>in</sup> nursing children, but this occupation may bring at best only 10-12 dollars a month and are <sup>very</sup> ~~very~~ <sup>very</sup> ~~expensive~~; it depends on the hours of work of parents and only in case both of them are working full time <sup>are</sup> such services are required.

In ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~last~~ <sup>last</sup> part of 1934, Mr. L. was forced to apply for relief, which was given him. This assistance certainly altered his attitude to considerable extent toward new order existing in this country.

Mr. L. believes that he will be very soon,





19) a self supporting member of society, as  
he was before ~~second part of 1934~~.  
if not actual improvement is business and  
commercial activity then generally ex-  
posed hope (by Government and society) for  
possibility of such improvement gives  
much better and brighter perspectives  
of future.

A. Lifantseff





## Russian born in China.

Adolph Rosenthal 3/3/35

Mr. S.K. was born at Harbin in Manchuria. His parents moved there from Rastow on the Don River in Russia where they and his grand father were reared. Their purpose in going to Manchuria was to help build the Chinese Eastern Railway.

About the year 1898 a treaty was made between China and Russia giving to Russia the right to build and operate this railroad and leaving for ninety-nine years a strip of land, ten miles wide on each side of the tracks.

The opportunity this new developing country offered attracted many Russian subjects. The men nearly emigrated first, sending for their families later.

The native Chinese were unskilled and did most of the hard manual labor. They regarded Russians as their superiors.

Fields were cultivated and towns sprang up





along the railroad right of way. So Lohr was an  
 ex-brigadier and held a rather good  
 position. That produced Mr. S. attended graded  
 school in Harbin and later graduated from  
 high school in Vladivostok. He claims his  
 education system is comparable to ours.

The classes were made up of Russians, Chinese and  
 Japanese pupils. Russian was the prevailing  
 language. He said that for some previous  
 reason the Russians throughout the world have  
 little trouble in learning foreign languages.  
 He spoke several Chinese dialects fluently while  
 the natives had difficulty in learning Russian.

The Japanese always had a strong eye on the  
 railway and looked upon the development of  
 Port Arthur as an encroachment on its  
 commerce with China.

The Russians lost their influence after the  
 Japan War and many who held good positions





were forced to leave. Some returning to Russia, others going to the interior of China. The family went to Shanghai. The father followed his profession there.

Just prior to the Russian 1918 revolution they moved back to Harbin. The son and father had differing political views and family dissension developed. After that revolution several circumstances were broken. He finally went back to Harbin; drifted around Manchuria and ended in Shanghai, broke. He fortunately secured employment through old friends of the family. Saved part of his wages and married a Chinese born Russian girl (with whom he is living at present).

There was a severe depression in China at the time they decided to leave for America. He claims it a fact: the inception of the World Depression began about then. His reason for not going back to





for his family in Russia was that conditions were intolerable for him. His father went with several others.

The aftermath of the World War and internal revolution placed Russia between the grinding wheels of Fascist Europe and the rising up of Japan. In 1925, a Russian man lost his opportunity in going to the States. He was left, "who only brought the world a tragedy." in 1925

He was left in a state of almost immediate up; working a lot of what he was doing was big pay. They bought their home and a small ranch in the country.

Since 1930, however, he has been working a few days a week. There are no children to care for and he is not complaining as he considers himself better off here than he would be in any place else at this time.



L446

Feb 23, 1935

Mr. H. lives in a 5 room flat in <sup>the</sup> Fillmore District.

Mr. H. was born in the city of Simbirsk, Russia in 1905.

~~Mr. H's~~ <sup>his</sup> father was born in St. Petersburg, and his mother in Tver.

Mr. H's father was a general of the old Imperial Army, and during the Revolution in Russia, he and his son H. succeeded <sup>in</sup> ~~to~~ escaping to Harbin, Manchuria.

Mr. H. attended a junior military school in Russia, and in 1918 he attended the school of Commerce in Harbin, Manchuria.

In 1923 Mr. H's father and his son, because of <sup>the</sup> unstable situation in Manchuria, decided to leave Harbin for the United States. They arrived in San Francisco on the S.S. "China" in 1923.

Mr. H. worked for <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ box lunch <sup>factory</sup> ~~maker~~; and in 1924 <sup>he</sup> bought an old Ford car <sup>with which</sup> to establish a route of his own. Up to 1929 he was making about \$100 a month, but since 1930 his profits <sup>have never been</sup> ~~were not~~ larger than \$50 a month.





In 1926 Mr H. married a Russian girl who ~~then~~ <sup>had</sup> just arrived from the island of Tahiti ~~together with~~ <sup>they</sup> ~~they~~ moved into the present flat, for which the monthly rental is \$30.

Soon after this <sup>they</sup> ~~the~~ had a child.

In 1929, however, Mrs H. <sup>secured</sup> ~~took~~ a formal divorce <sup>and</sup> ~~took~~ <sup>taking</sup> the child along. At that time

Mr. H. <sup>found</sup> ~~let into his flat~~ some tenants <sup>for his flat</sup> who pay him \$20 a month.

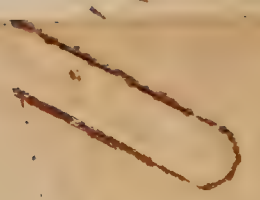
1934 was an exceptionally poor year in Mr H's business, and he was ready to go looking for charity; but during the general strike he, because of his tall and heavy appearance, <sup>he</sup> succeeded in receiving ~~a~~ temporary employment as a policeman.

Mr H's father is too old to work, and the burden lies on the son.

Mr. H became a citizen of the United States in 1929.

~~Mr H~~ <sup>He</sup> belongs to the Russian Orthodox Church.

~~By John Gusev.~~



Feb 25, 1935

Mrs P. and her daughter live in a two room apartment on the second floor, paying \$22.50 per month. Mrs P was born in <sup>an</sup> old Russian Capital, Kiev. Her father was born in Kishenev, and her mother in Odessa.

(Mrs P's father was a poor Russian nobleman, and lived on what was left from the lands that he inherited from his father. He died long before the Revolution.

Mrs P. graduated from the Kiev gymnasium for girls in 1906, and married an officer of the Russian army in 1907. Mrs P. was 17 at the time of her marriage. ~~born in 1890~~

(On 1908 Mrs P had her first child, and in 1910 she had another child, girl.

On 1910 Mrs P's husband was appointed for the service in the Far East; in 1915 he received the general's Title. He died in 1918 from pneumonia.

) Mrs P. was left alone with her two children; the boy and the girl, in Harbin, Manchuria, but she





<sup>continued</sup>  
~~was~~ receiving a generous pension from the Czar's government up to the <sup>time</sup> ~~date~~ of <sup>the</sup> Revolution, after which her situation became worse, and worse, and she decided to <sup>come</sup> ~~go~~ to the United States.

In 1923 she, and her two children arrived in San Francisco on the S.S. "Korea Maru".

← From 1923 to 1925 Mrs P worked as a janitor ~~in~~ in some of the buildings. →

In 1925 she lost her job, and ~~never~~ <sup>has not</sup> worked since.

Her daughter married a rich Russian boy in 1926, and went with him to China. In 1927, however, they lost all their money, and Mrs P's daughter returned to the United States, and in 1929 she obtained a formal divorce. In 1934 she married an engineer, who works for the Standard Oil Co, but (6) months later left him, and moved back <sup>with</sup> her mother.

↑  
Mrs P up to 1934 occupied a 5 room flat, and lived on money that she received



from her tenants (about \$30 a month). →

( In 1934 her son ~~became~~ married, and moved away; it was difficult for her to keep <sup>up</sup> a flat, and she moved into <sup>her</sup> ~~the~~ present apartment. Her son worked once <sup>in</sup> a while, thus helping his mother.

← Mrs P's daughter, <sup>during the time she was</sup> ~~when not~~ married lived ~~together~~ with her mother, and worked some <sup>of the</sup> time.

At present Mrs P <sup>receives</sup> ~~gets~~ charity from the City of S.F.; ~~and~~ her daughter receives <sup>a small</sup> ~~some~~ monthly <sup>allowance</sup> ~~pay~~ from her husband, who <sup>is</sup> ~~has~~ not divorced <sup>her</sup>, and <sup>continues to hope</sup> ~~is still hoping~~ that she will come back to him.

<sup>the</sup> All P's belong to The Russian Orthodox Church.

By John G. Gurdieff





4113

FEB. 4<sup>th</sup> 1935.

Mr. and Mrs K. ~~Shokin~~ live in a (4) room unfurnished apartment on the first floor and pay <sup>rental.</sup> \$40 per month ~~at 1040~~  
Fulton Street, San Francisco, Calif. Both Mr. and Mrs

Fulton Street, San Francisco, Calif. Both Mr. and Mrs. ~~Shokin~~ were born in Nijegorodsky district in Russia. The parents of Mr. ~~Shokin~~ were born in city of Herson on the Black sea, while Mrs. ~~Shokin~~'s parents were born in a rural locality of Nijegorodsky district in Russia.   
↳ The parents of ~~Mr. and Mrs. Shokin~~ were noble landholders but their lands were heavily mortgaged.

Mr. ~~Shokin~~ attended the College of Technology in St. Petersburg when he met Mrs. ~~Shokin~~ and in November of 1907 they were married in St. Petersburg at the Russian Orthodox church of which they are both members. Mr. Konstantin. ~~Shokin~~. (born 1986) was (22) at the time, and Mrs. ~~Shokin~~, (20). Neither of them had been married previously.

Mr. ~~Stokier~~, after finishing the College of Technology, became an engineer of Technology, and in 1916 the government of Russia sent him to the United States to accept some goods ordered by Russia. Mrs ~~Stokier~~ accompanied her husband. ↗

In 1917, however, their mission ended, and they went to Saba island (Dutch possession), where Mr. ~~Sabin~~ secured an engineer's position, making <sup>the</sup> equivalent of





\$250<sup>00</sup> American ~~money~~<sup>2 wages</sup>. Because of →

A Depression, <sup>the</sup> climate, and because they liked the United States ~~made them~~<sup>they</sup> return<sup>d</sup> to New York in 1923.

Mrs ~~Shokin~~ worked at the factories, making <sup>(17<sup>00</sup>)</sup> a week. →

On 1925 they moved to San Francisco, and rented <sup>g</sup> one room apartment. Mr. Shokin secured an engineer's position at the <sup>(Pa. Tel & T-1 Co.)</sup>, making <sup>(150<sup>00</sup>)</sup> a month. He held that job until 1930.

Mrs Nina E. S. ~~Shokin~~<sup>had</sup> graduated from Ecatirin's institute at Moscow <sup>(the</sup> equivalent of a high school) ~~from~~<sup>at</sup> 16 years of age. She attended <sup>for</sup> 2 years pedagogical classes at the same institute. After finishing pedagogical classes she studied dentistry at St. Petersburg's dental college from which she graduated in 1909. →

She practiced as a dentist in St. Petersburg, making <sup>(250)</sup> rubles a month, up to 1916 when her husband was sent abroad.

From 1916 to 1917 she remained a housewife.

← From 1917 to 1923 she attended the Dutch University - S.T. U.V. A. (of Daba), taking several subjects in dentistry.

← In San Francisco she enrolled the college of <sup>(Phy. & S.)</sup>, and graduated ~~from it~~ in 1929.

In 1929 Mr. and Mrs. Shokin moved to a <sup>(5 room)</sup> apartment on <sup>(20th Ave)</sup> and Geary Street, renting for





~~\$40~~ per month. They lived there until moving  
to Fulton St in 1922.

In 1931 Mr. and Mrs. ~~Shokin~~ became citizens  
of the United States.

Since 1929 Mrs. ~~Shokin~~ <sup>has</sup> practiced dentistry,  
making \$240 a month. →

(Mr. ~~Shokin~~, at present, attends a dental  
college. ↖

They have no children.  
~~Shokins~~

~~By John Brundage~~

11

~~Feb 8, 1925~~ 422

William

~~William Sherwood~~ lives in a furnished room at 3008 ~~Clay Street~~ for which the monthly rental is ~~\$7.00~~ <sup>HR</sup> ~~William~~ was born in the city of Smolensk, Russia, in 1905. His parents were also born in Russia. →

<sup>Williams</sup> Mr. ~~Sherwood~~'s father was an officer of the Russian Imperial Army, and lost his life while defending his country from Japan in 1905 (The year of birth of William) All <sup>of Williams'</sup> ~~family~~ belonged to <sup>the</sup> Russian Orthodox Church. →

<sup>Hip</sup> Mr. ~~Sherwood~~'s mother <sup>received</sup> ~~was receiving~~ an adequate pension until the day of Russian Revolution, after which she and her family lived on what little <sup>had been</sup> ~~was~~ saved from the better days.

<sup>The family</sup> In the year 1914, ~~Sherwood~~ moved from Smolensk to Harbin, Manchuria, because it was cheaper to live <sup>on the</sup> Far East, and because the city of Smolensk <sup>was too close to</sup> ~~is not so far from~~ Germany (In 1914 Germany declared war against Russia).

William attended a school of Commerce in Harbin, from which he graduated in 1923. He went to Seattle, W. U. S. A., in September of 1923 on the S. S. 'President Jackson'. His brother was working in Seattle, and praised ~~the life and~~ the country highly.

In 1923 William left Seattle for San Francisco to find ~~an~~ employment. He worked as a common laborer in San Francisco for about 4 years, making a \$100 a month, until he received a position of a school bus driver. He remained there, making \$125 a month, until 1929. At that time he lived in a room, paying for room and board \$35 per month.



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In 1929 <sup>William</sup> ~~Mr. Sherwood~~ became a citizen of the U.S. <sup>p2.</sup>  
<sup>The same year</sup>  
In ~~1929~~ he went to Manchuria to see his relatives.

← While in Manchuria he secured ~~an~~ employment as a representative of "Citroen" - a French firm (after 1932).

← During <sup>The</sup> Japanese conflict he worked as an observer for the French consulate at Tsitsihar, Manchuria.

← In December of 1934 William returned to San Francisco. He <sup>has</sup> ~~could~~ not <sup>found</sup> ~~find~~ any work as yet.

<sup>William has</sup>  
~~W. Sherwood~~ always remained single

John Cruz





I was born on March 9, 1871, on my father's estate called Poluevo, in Smolensky Province. Our ancient noble lineage originated from Genghis-Khan, whose grandson, Batee, ~~Bamtu~~ was a Khan of the Golden Horde, and his [Batee's] son, Prince Berka or Berkai (*Берка* or *Беркай*), came in 1321 to [the city of] Vladimir and there accepted baptism from Metropolis Peter. X ~~at that~~ His godparents were: the Grand Prince of Moscow, John Kalita (*Юхан Калита*), and the Grand Princess Solomondida. The Grand Princess presented ~~to~~ Berka with a panagia [a medalion of the Blessed Virgin], and a silver cup; and the Grand Prince bestowed ~~upon him~~ many lands near ~~Beto Oguro~~ White-Lake. Berkai was named Anikei ~~Anikei~~, and from him began our lineage. ~~Anikei~~ Anikei married a daughter of Nikita Vorontsov (~~Hakuma Bepanyrb~~);



1791, as my  
father's estate called Polono, in Chomutov  
in ancient noble lineage originated  
from (Gompho - Khan) whose principal estate  
was a Khan of the Golden Horde,  
and in [date] son, Prince Boris or  
Boris (Boris in German), came in 1321 to  
[the end of] Vladimir and then accepted  
Baptism from Metropolitan Peter X.  
His descendants were the Grand Prince of  
Moscow (John Kalita & Leon Kalinina),  
and the Grand Prince (Dmitry)  
The Grand Prince presented [Boris]  
with a panoply [a miter, a sword, and  
black vest], and a silver cup, and  
the Grand Prince bestowed [upon him]  
many lands near [Moscow] [Boris]  
and [Boris] was named [Boris]  
and from his [Boris] are  
descended a [Boris]  
[Boris] [Boris] [Boris]



~~she~~<sup>who</sup> was related to the Grand Princess, being her niece. Aneekai begat from her many sons. One of them was called Vasilii Khrepoon [~~Bacuum? xpunem~~] [xpunemb - to make snoring, hoarse sounds], from whom started the lineage of the Khrepoonovs. ¶ It is regrettable that my genealogical records were left in the Irkutsk [a city in Siberia] Bank. However, by chance, it happened that I brought out two charters, which were given to our line by Tsar Alexi Michailovich [~~Aleksei~~] [~~Mikhailovich~~] and by Tsarina Sophia. The latter charter was bestowed previous to the Androosovsky Peace [~~Androosovsky~~] [~~Map~~] with the Polaks. These charters are in my possession even now.

¶ From the succeeding generations of our family were especially known a man by name of Peter; and a commander



The family from which a number  
 of names of letters, and a number  
 of them the succeeding generations of our  
 are no very prominent men.  
 that with the family. These children  
 to the community from the  
 the latter children was distinct from  
 the ~~community~~ and by James L. L. L.  
 by John (the) ~~community~~ ~~community~~  
 children, which were given to our two  
 of happened that I thought not two  
 of them, by chance,  
 these left in the ~~community~~ ~~community~~  
 repeatable that my genealogical records  
 of the ~~community~~ ~~community~~. It is  
 found, from which started the  
 to make a copy, however  
 the ~~community~~ ~~community~~  
 being in view. One of them was called  
 was related to the Grand Prince,



of one of the regiments quartered in Saint Petersburg after Bagdad. A bridge and a palace in Saint Petersburg were named in honor of these persons. My direct grandfather, Basil Philippovich, had been a Marshal of the Rostov ~~[Rostov]~~ ~~[Rostov]~~ Noblesse. For his large donations to the needs of the Smolensky Noblesse, some 10 years after his death, a motion was duly carried to hang his portrait at the Hall of Assembly there. At that time Basil Philippovich's uncle was the richest of all our relatives. He married a widow of a caraberguard ~~X~~, being tempted by the fact that she was a prominent German Duchess.

¶ The first branch of our family tree had all died out; but the second branch, to which I belong, is now the senior one; and I personally, representing the 17<sup>th</sup> generation of the line, am also



the 17<sup>th</sup> generation of the line, are also  
active and, most generally, representing  
humors, to which I belong, as well as  
that all about me, but the present  
the first chance of our family tree  
a prominent position. Besides  
tempted by the fact that we have  
evidence of a correspondence L. C. C. C.  
of all our relations. The movement is  
Philosophy: I cannot even the method  
assumed here. But that time there  
to have his portrait at the Hall of  
his death, a matter was duly recorded  
thoroughly. Besides, some 10 years after  
large donations to the needs of the  
Foster - Foster of the line. The line  
had been a number of the line  
about 1800, I believe, I believe, I believe  
named as some of these persons. My  
and a father in law. I believe, I believe  
of me of the reports printed in  
about 1800, I believe, I believe, I believe



the representative of all our lineage.

¶ My father, after four years of matrimonial life, separated from my mother, who after this moved with us children to her father's <sup>home</sup> at Saratov [on the River Volga]. Some five years after, my grandfather lost his position, and my mother, being left without support, moved to Saint Petersburg where she found herself a position as manager of a shop ~~and store~~ <sup>selling</sup> of children's apparel. At that time, in 1880, my cousin [a woman] married a millionaire, a bank director, who took me into his household for upbringing. After having been graduated from a Real School, I entered the Moscow Imperial Technical School; where I was a student for two years only, however. ¶ After falling in love with my present wife when she was a young maiden, I married her, and because of this left the school. With my guardian and



The representative of all our lineage.  
 My father, after four years of wandering  
 life, separated from my mother, who  
 after the usual with us children to  
 her father's <sup>house</sup> at Lorton, on the River  
 [Virginia] where for years after, my  
 grandfather had his residence & was my  
 mother, being left without support,  
 moved to [some] [place] where she  
 found herself a burden to her manager  
 of a shop and ~~at last~~ <sup>at last</sup> ~~at last~~ <sup>at last</sup>  
 At that time, in 1840, my father  
 to [some] [place] a settlement, a house  
 director, who took me into his household  
 for company. After many years of  
 at first a [some] [place], I returned  
 the [some] [place] [some] [place]  
 where I was a student for three  
 years only, [some] [place] [some] [place]  
 in [some] [place] with my [some] [place]  
 she was a young [some] [place], [some] [place]  
 her, and [some] [place] of this left the  
 school. With my [some] [place]



benefactors' help I then and there obtained a position at the Simbirsky Bank, wherein I was serving from 1894 till 1902. Then I was transferred with a raise in my rank to Kiev; ~~and~~ in 1904 I returned to Simbirsk again, now in the capacity of manager of the bank's branch there. In 1913 I was transferred in the like capacity to the city of Katherinburg (Kamensk-Syrt). During the first days of the Revolution, there was formed in Katherinburg the ~~x~~ so-called ~~x~~ Committee of Public Safety; to which I, amongst others, was elected. When the Bolsheviks took power there, I was arrested, but then ~~was~~ released to liberty again.

After the ~~Whites~~ <sup>Whites</sup> ~~(Whites?)~~ ~~(Whites?)~~ liberated Katherinburg from the Reds, I and my family moved to live at Omsk, where Kolchak's Government invited me to a post as member of the Minister of Treasury's Council. The minister at that time was Michailov. After he was gone,







I moved with my family to Vladivostok. Here, having almost no means for existence, I had to take broken work at an exchange; and after it was closed, I opened a money exchange office where all of my family worked: i.e., I, wife, son, and daughter.


¶ In 1922 we all moved to Shanghai, and the following year immigrated to America. Here we settled firmly in San Francisco, where we have lived up till now. At first I worked in ~~at~~ a cabinetmaker's factory; my wife in a cannery; and daughter and son in a factory of lampshades and ladies' garments.

Now we live, thank God, quite well ~~(richly)~~. I have a novelty store & and my daughter, with some man as partner, <sup>has</sup> opened a dress shop. She is assisted in her

I arrived only very faintly to the  
 character of the, having almost no memory  
 of the experience. I had to take Broder  
 and set an expedition, and after it  
 was closed, I opened a very extensive  
 office where all of my family were  
 at, I, wife, son, and daughter.  
 It is 1922, we all moved to the new  
 and the following year incorporated  
 to the new. There are still four  
 in the business, under me have been  
 of 1911 and the first 2 months  
 in the construction of the new  
 is a company, and the first 2 months  
 was in a building of construction  
 but the first 2 months.  
 They are the, that part quite  
 well. I have a number  
 of the new and daughter, with some  
 more as partners, I have a share  
 shop. The is situated in the



business by my son, her husband,  
and her partner. The depression  
of course has strongly affected the  
business, especially <sup>since the</sup> ~~after~~ value of  
<sup>the</sup> dollar was lowered. That is all.

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The letter was forwarded. That is all.  
Sincerely,  
Your friend,  
Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

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I was born July 3 - 1892 at  
the north eastern part of Lincoln  
County, at a small town located  
by the military district named  
"Veterans' Land". My father  
at that time was a merchant  
and family consisted of 3 boys  
my father, mother and 2 sisters  
were also there in my father  
In 1904 I completed my education  
in a grammar school and then  
that I helped my father in his  
business until 1910 when I was





2

called by government to suspend  
my civilian duties. At that  
time I became a soldier of  
the infantry regiment known as  
"Saskatchewan". With this regi-  
ment I participated in the  
Great War. Soon I <sup>was</sup> ~~had~~ ~~be-~~  
wounded and sent to a hospital.  
After that, when I returned, the  
Special Commission <sup>examined</sup> ~~examined~~ me  
and freed me from the ~~burden~~ ~~of~~  
account my <sup>injuries</sup> ~~injuries~~. So I  
returned home and ~~stayed~~ ~~there~~



A commercial business employee of  
 my father. In 1915 I <sup>had</sup> married  
 a young girl who was a daughter  
 of the former manager of The Hotel  
 Co. in Baku. I lived with my  
 wife at the ~~same~~ home "Vot-  
 kovsky Jeed". After five years  
 she died ~~and I became a~~  
 In 1918 I ~~joined~~ joined to the  
 workers of the "Votkinsky Jeed" to  
 fight against Bolshevism. At  
 the time when Admiral Kolobov  
 headed Russian White Arm-  
 yment I became a small clerk





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of the Naval Ministry, at  
first I had ~~no~~ ~~more~~ in China  
but pretty soon was transferred  
to Vladivostok. Here I worked  
in the office until 1922. After  
that I went to Japan. In 1923  
I emigrated to the United States.  
I settled in <sup>San Francisco</sup> Cal and  
<sup>have lived</sup> there until now. At first  
I worked as a laborer in a  
gar factory about 2 1/2 years  
but after I started to work  
as a small merchant.





3-

In 1930 I became an American  
Citizen. At present time I  
have finished 100% My business  
is all right and I have nothing  
to complain but the time before  
depression of course it was much  
better than now. About my  
<sup>relative</sup> ~~business~~ I have nothing to  
complain about the Government.



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2235

I was born February 14 - 1884 in  
Greece, in a city named <sup>Trifolia?</sup>  
My parents were Rumanians but they  
lived in Greece & spoke the Greek  
~~in the country~~ language. I have  
one brother and one sister. Both are  
older than I am. <sup>at present</sup>  
They live in Greece. In 1891 my  
father died and my mother with  
all children moved to Roumania. She  
settled in Odessa <sup>or</sup> in a  
city which is located on Black  
sea. In this city I lived for  
years until 1903. I completed





my education in Germany & then  
being 14 years old I started to  
study books <sup>in</sup> and after 5 years  
I became a very good barber In  
1903 I emigrated to the United  
States. At first I settled in New-  
York. Here I have been working  
about three years as a dishwasher  
and a waiter. When I started in  
I got a job as a barber. In 1911  
I became an American citizen.  
In 1911 my mother died. In 1912  
I went to Puerto where I lived  
about one year from Puerto





went to Greece but I could not  
 get a job in that country and so  
 I went left for Russia. Here I  
 have been living on Kieff street  
 months, working as a teacher. In  
 July 1914 I returned to America.  
 At that time I settled in  
 Angeles working as a waiter in  
 a big restaurant until 1918.  
 After that I became an owner of  
 a small restaurant but my business  
 was not so good and I lost all  
 my money. In 1925 I returned  
 to New York where I became



4

Barber again. In 1931 I  
left New York for ~~San Francisco~~  
California where I <sup>have been</sup> living until  
now. Here I am now in a  
barber. I make a <sup>little</sup> money  
which is hardly enough for me.  
I know nothing about my relation  
because for a long time I get  
no letter from Beers.





It was during that eventful year, when all Russia was a seething cauldron, that Stepan and his parents came to America.

Stepan was old enough to realise, what American youths have been fortunate enough to escape, that is - that a political uprising can change one's life as well as one's government.

Stepan's father, a man bearing one of the most respected names in Moscow, had acquired wealth and position for himself. Unfortunately his wealth was confiscated and in preference to a new start in Europe he decides to make a





new beginning in the United States where several of his friends had gone.

Never has Stepan forgotten the hardships, the days of near starvation, and the long hazardous journey from Moscow to Paris. Then they found their finances were depleted and had to borrow enough money for the passage to New York.

Soon after their arrival in an act too strange to tell, Stepan's father found employment in a restaurant and Stepan started to school. Unfortunately for Stepan, who had barely learned the fundamentals of his native tongue, the English language was a closed book. However he



soon made friends with the  
American boys, and through this  
association, he learned more  
rapidly. After school he  
sold papers, which added to  
the family's meagre income.

For years the family struggled  
along, hopeful for any change  
that might benefit them.

Finally the time came  
when Stepan had to decide  
on a profession. He wanted  
to be a doctor. During  
vacations he had worked at  
odd jobs, saving enough to  
pay for his medical books and  
tuition fees.

He entered college about  
1918 and, after classes worked  
as a waiter in a small cafe.





(4)

Eight years were spent in study and work. Then Stepan earned his diploma.

But his health began to fail, so he came to Coesford, where after a beneficial rest, he served as intern in a San. Francisco Hospital.

Having fully regained his health and finished his period as intern, Stepan decided to remain in San Francisco. He had the opportunity of sharing an office with two young doctors who were just starting their practice. This was another step towards a new life.

Stepan makes a splendid citizen and sets a good





example for many of  
his countrymen to follow.

Chas. F. Winchell.



42 Feb. 18, 1935

John F. Feltman

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had  
a taken  
tried

at. Mr. J. J. [unclear] / free privileges,





II and a card which entailed them  
to come forward.

They struggled <sup>a</sup> whole year. The  
eldest brother of Mr Y was away  
in a white army, fighting <sup>the</sup> revolution-  
<sup>ary</sup> government, <sup>his</sup> mother  
could <sup>not</sup> stand the grief any longer  
and inserted <sup>on</sup> <sup>ing</sup> to Shenton  
Schon to join the situation.

<sup>thus</sup> <sup>^</sup> <sup>their</sup> situation.  
P After a lot of difficulties they left  
Petrograd. Sometimes <sup>they</sup> travelled in  
bushes and sometimes by horse and  
sledge. When they came close  
to the line which separated the  
fighting forces, Mr Y's mother <sup>the</sup> <sup>^</sup> became ill,  
and, <sup>being</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>^</sup> <sup>pl</sup>

P The <sup>the</sup> <sup>^</sup> <sup>sons</sup> <sup>again</sup> <sup>^</sup> <sup>cit</sup> grieved  
for awhile and started <sup>for</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>city</sup>  
of destination.



IV

There was 20 miles of dangerous  
road <sup>until</sup> / They <sup>ed</sup> the ~~road~~  
~~while driving~~ fighting line. They found  
a peasant with a horse and wagon  
in exchange <sup>^</sup> for a large ~~amount~~  
money, to take them over. It took  
them two days to cross the ~~river~~.  
Finally they crossed ~~the river~~ <sup>in a city of Tanager</sup>  
their son and ~~daughter~~ <sup>daughter</sup> were  
not <sup>a</sup> happy one. ~~There was~~  
~~nothing was not with them.~~ <sup>They</sup>  
<sup>thought</sup> of the struggle <sup>they had had,</sup>  
<sup>miserly</sup> They had ~~been~~ <sup>since</sup> the  
revolution occurred. They all blamed  
the new Soviet Government for their misfor-  
tune. In <sup>the</sup> ~~resistance~~, Mr X obtained  
a job in one of the local houses  
as a clerk, and <sup>soon</sup> the whole  
family began to feel ~~different~~ <sup>a</sup> little better.  
It was <sup>a</sup> ~~different~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~strange~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~thing~~





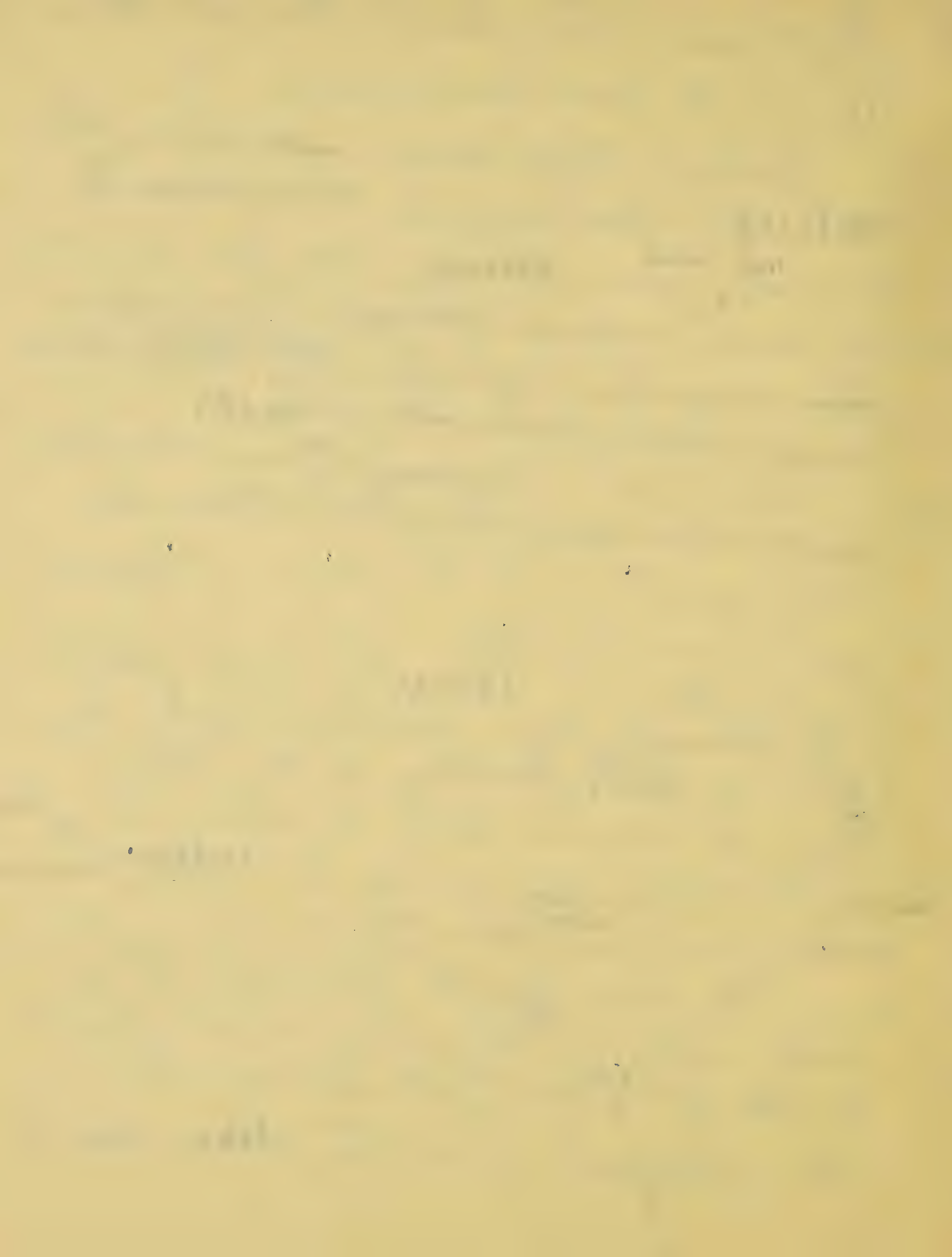














III

a bookkeeping course <sup>and</sup> paid  
for his tuition, and in a couple  
years advanced him to office  
clerk. As he gradually learned  
English he was promoted to <sup>be</sup>  
Assistant Bookkeeper.

He soon taking care of  
his aged father and brother  
who were going to England  
after being in this country about 7 years,

<sup>his</sup> later <sup>his</sup> in the country <sup>a</sup> how young men responsible for a small business

→ He is full with the business  
and well liked by his town.

P. His father ~~later~~ <sup>passed</sup>  
a cancer and, after a year of  
suffering, died.



Enter - you off the road at 8.30 am?

~~possibly right~~ ~~mile 1.5~~  
~~right out~~

~~Heads of the road~~

~~Indian friends~~

~~1000 members of family~~  
~~mother~~

Look up rest of the road report on the  
cultural he calls B.

Look up rest of people 10-

Look a family that sent the money  
every 10 weeks - usually  
disputed

about  
1000

job - have you thought of  
beginning? beginning?

Not a piano - mesmerizing p 2.  
Problems? 3.  
Translating music





٧٥٠

→ "utterly unknown" <sup>being</sup> far from "the most  
parts of Russia."

2

4



Mr. Clark told a story  
and there was enough difference  
in the manner with which  
he made it a very good fight.  
The <sup>s</sup> story was in two parts.  
The first was very funny.  
He spent the <sup>s</sup> summer in  
Europe. He says most of  
the people are very poor but  
they were supposedly well  
off. He told they had  
a lot of money.

At the <sup>f</sup> fall he was invited  
to a great affair in New  
York (later) in April. The  
was a great one, and there  
were several hundred persons  
of friends and guests etc.  
He <sup>each</sup> <sup>^</sup> was there. They were  
made for it by the fact  
every day, with some other  
dainties and with the  
at the same time they had the



He remembers the <sup>w</sup> with  
 as family, went out then played  
 cards, sang, told stories and all  
 the while he was before a  
 magistrate, and was not even asked  
 his name until <sup>s</sup> evening. Then  
 he brought before the local  
 judge and examined. They  
 asked him where he home was  
 and started him out with a  
 party of other vagrants who lived  
 in that direction.

They travelled under guard  
 and were supposed to travel  
 about 20 miles a day. They  
 were given an allowance for  
 food and slept in public houses.  
 Allowance was collected from  
 his father. <sup>later</sup>

He then says the Russian law  
 was very lenient, except <sup>for</sup>  
 political offenders, and in  
 class offences. That is, when  
 he went had the treatment of





question the authority of his father.  
When he was seventeen he  
left home again, he travelled  
across Germany and made his  
way to England as a stow away.  
The ship was bound for America  
or at least that is what he  
thinks it was bound for. But they  
discovered him when they were  
at Liverpool and put him ashore.  
He could speak German fairly  
well, so he might have secured  
the luggage which he carried  
and so get by easily. He went  
to a job, he worked for a  
German owner for two years, and  
saved enough to buy a ticket  
to leave for his mother and to  
leave. He then learned  
enough English to get along with  
the first job - the limited  
he had to work along home



did not get very much to rest  
The next day he was at Thompson's  
He had slept on a bench and  
was walking along the road  
wondering where he was going to  
get his breakfast. When a big  
Pennsylvanian Dutchman came to  
his gate and asked him if he  
wanted to work.

The man who wanted to work  
very well. The Pennsylvanian Dutchman  
believe in working well and his  
work was not hard. He must  
have more than a full crop  
for his employer. When he was  
treated as one of the family and  
after he had worked six months  
the farmer suggested that he  
should marry one of his daughters  
and give her a small gift with a ring.  
The farmer

He was that farmer was very happy  
to see him. He was soon on the  
train and he was soon on the  
train. The next day he was  
Harold Thompson

. of .



on the road. He worked in construction camps, in section gangs & in farms, ~~but~~ <sup>ore</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> a knowledge of the steamboat and was employed on an island for a short time. He was picked up by the next day by another boat.

When he was thirty he married the daughter of a Polish Jew in Kansas City. His father-in-law set him up in business in a small second hand store. He ran this store for 5 or 6 years and made money.

Oregon.

peddling.

Re  
1/1905  
1

Harold Thompson



he turned his attention to buying  
furniture and other things throughout  
California, Nevada, and Arizona.

He retired from active business  
not many years ago and bought  
a large apartment house —

Although he has made a great  
deal of money he is of the  
type that can hold on to it,  
and would be in that class  
of a millionaire did not for  
fact. As he says, "I took care of  
them when they were young."

RL

His son is a professor at  
the University of California at  
San Jose, and his two daughters  
are married to San Francisco  
men.

His first wife died of cancer  
and he has married again, but  
separated from his wife.  
He is about 6 feet 3 inches  
tall, heavy set, and has a  
dark complexion. He is generous  
hearted. He is good natured but  
in every way —

Harold Thompson





Which is

^

has the temper <sup>which is</sup> supposed to go with red hair.

His political views are radical, although they vary in intensity from time to time. (I have known him for several years) he doesn't belong to any political organization, but says he is too old.

He is not religious. He says "Better Priest and Prelate look after their own souls and don't bother any body."

He reads a great many papers, magazines but has never learned to read English. This must have been quite a handicap to him in his business, although most of his transactions were plain buying and selling without any contracts or anything of that kind.

He has never had any chance to travel to Europe or other countries.

~~I don't think he has ever been to the U.S.A.~~

He is a very interesting man, entirely that of a European in every way. Harold Thompson



Mr. V was found living in a two room apartment in the Richmond district, S. F. V was born of Russian parents in 1902 in the city of Ecatherinsburg in the Urals, Russia. His father was born in Southern Russia, and his mother in Moscow.

Father of Mr. V. was a people's representative in the Czar's Dooma (Russian Congress). All V's are the members of the Russian Orthodox Church.

(It is a custom to think that the Russian Orthodox Church is the same as the Greek Orthodox Church, however little difference there is, still Russian Church is wholly independent from any other Church that exists.)

Mr. V. attended the gymnasium of Kamishlov in the city of Kamishlov. He passed 6 classes but did not graduate from the school since in 1918 he joined the White army to fight for the lost possessions of his father.

In 1921 Mr. V., and the remnants of his Army reached Harbin, Manchuria.

Mr. V. secured a salesman's position in Harbin at T. Hurin's firm.





I was born February 19-1887,  
in the south part of European  
Russia, <sup>in</sup> a big city named  
Kursk. My father was a phy-  
sician and mother a daughter of  
a local land owner. Our family  
consisted of 20 persons: father,  
mother and 18 children. I was  
the youngest daughter. All my  
brothers and sisters are <sup>well</sup> edu-  
cated and I graduated high  
school in the same city in 1903.  
After that I went to St. Peters-  
burg. There I met a young





SH 23

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